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ART. I.—THE TOURNAMENT.

"Where throngs of knights and barons bold,
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold,
With store of ladies, whose bright eyes
Rain influence, and judge the prize
Of wit or arms, while both contend
To win her grace whom all commend."

Milton's *L'Allegro*.

"Le donne, i cavalier, l'arme, gli amori
Le cortesie, l'audaci imprese io canto.

Ariosto.

It is not known with certainty at what time the tournament came into vogue. Some historians think that it was derived from the Arabians, but the general opinion is that it was of Teutonic origin. The French word *tournois* (tour, tourner, tournament) would seem to indicate that although that mercurial and pleasure-loving people did not invent this gay amusement, it was very soon adopted by them; for it was from a French nobleman named Godfrey de Preuilly that we have received the earliest account of the rules by which the tournament was conducted. The custom, however, was soon introduced into all parts of Europe as the herald of civilization. The *joust* differed from the tournament in this particular, that it was a combat between two knights, while tournaments were performed between two parties of cavaliers. The *joust a l'outrance* was a serious affair—a fight to the death—whereas the *joust a plaisance* was a mere pastime, which usually took place after the conclusion of the tournament. The *passage of arms* was somewhat different from the others. A party of knights assembled at a public place appointed for this especial purpose, and hung up their shields of various colors, which was touched by the knight who wished to engage any one with

whom he preferred to enjoy the sport. But the tournament was the most popular of these kinds of exhibitions.

From the histories which we have read (and their name is legion) of this amusement, we learn that it was conducted in this manner. The spot fixed upon for the lists was in the immediate neighborhood of some abbey or castle, where the shields of the various cavaliers who purposed combating were exposed to view previous to the meeting. A herald was also placed beneath the cloisters to answer all questions concerning the champions, and to receive complaints against any individual knight. If the king at arms and the judges found him guilty of dishonorable conduct, he was forcibly and contemptuously ejected from the lists.

Round about the field appointed for the spectacle were raised galleries, scaffoldings, tents and pavilions, decorated with all the magnificence of a luxurious age. Banners and escutcheons, silks and cloth of gold covered the galleries and floated around. Heralds and pursuivants, youth and beauty, rich garments and precious stones fluttered and flashed about, while bands of warlike music were stationed near to animate the contest and to salute the victors. The knights as they appeared in the lists were greeted by the people and the heralds according to their renown; but the approbation of the female part of the spectators was the great stimulus to all the chivalry of the field. Each knight, as a part of his duty, either felt or feigned himself in love, and it was upon these occasions that his ladye love might descend from the high state to which the mystic adoration of the day had raised her, and bestow upon her favorite champion a glove, a riband, a bracelet, a jewel, and sometimes even a garter (*honi soit qui mal y pense*), which, borne on his crest through the hard contested field, was the chief object of his care and the great excitement to his valor. One of the old chroniclers states that "the ladies so stripped themselves of their ornaments that they went their way bareheaded, with their long disheveled locks floating down on their shoulders, more glossy than fine gold, and with their robes without sleeves—hoods, mantles and shifts having been all given to their knights. When they all found themselves undressed to such a pitch they were at first quite ashamed, but as soon as they discovered that all were in the same predicament they began to laugh at the whole adventure."

The heralds animated the ardor of the combatants by exclaiming, "the love of ladies," "death to the horses," "honor to the brave," while as each blow of the lance or sword struck home, they were greeted by the loud acclamations of the spectators. The weapons were generally blunted swords and head-

less spears, and sometimes daggers and battle axes. After the sport was concluded, the champion whose achievements were most admired, had a jewel, a coronet of flowers or laurel bestowed upon him by the chosen queen of the field. The award implied a right to one kiss from the lips of the lady appointed to bestow the prize. They then retired to their castles, where they were entertained by songs of troubadour, vagrant minstrels, jugglers and story-tellers. "The foundation of tale and song was chivalry, the objects of all praise were noble deeds and heroic actions, and the very voice of love and tenderness, instead of seducing to sloth and effeminacy, was heard prompting to activity, to enterprise and to honor—to the defence of virtue and the search of glory."

Although the amusement was not always followed by serious consequences, yet it sometimes happened that the combatants were severely wounded; and if the old writers are to be credited, many nobles and even princes lost their lives in these fatal exercises.* From the comparatively innocent pastime of the tournament sprang the noble order of chivalric knighthood. The first principle of chivalric honor was never to violate an engagement. The knight made a solemn vow to be chaste, brave, truthful, faithful and magnanimous. He was a sworn foe to vice and a valorous defender of injured innocence; and as great power was entrusted to him, so great shame and dishonor would attend his abuse of it. The enthusiasm which was excited in the breasts of kings and priests to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour from the hands of infidels gave rise to the Crusades. What to them seemed a glorious enterprise seems to us now as a kind of fanatical phrensy; but it cannot be denied that it was fruitful of heroic deeds. The achievements of their great leader of the hosts of the cross, Godfrey of Boulogne, have been embalmed in immortal verse by Tasso, one of the greatest epic poets of modern times.

After capturing many cities in the land of the infidels, and suffering incredible hardships, they at length approached the city of Jerusalem.

"At Emmaus," we are informed by the chronicler of those events,† "deputies arrived from the Christians in Bethlehem, praying for immediate aid against their infidel oppressors. Tancred was in consequence sent forward with a hundred lancers; but the tidings of a deputation from Bethlehem spread new and strange sensations through the bosoms of the crusaders. That word *Bethlehem*,

* Henry the Second, of France, was killed in a joust a piasance with the Count Montgomeri. The circumstance is thus related by Lord Bacon in his essay on PROPHECIES. "When I was in France I heard from one Dr. Pepa that the Queen mother, who was given to curious arts, caused the king's (her husband's) nativity to be calculated under a false name; and the astrologer gave a judgment that he should be killed in a duel: at which the queen laughed, believing her husband to be above challenges and duels. But he was slain upon a course at tilt, the splinters of the staff of Montgomeri going in at his beaver."

† Chronicon Hierosolymitanum

repeated through the camp, called up so many ideas connected with that sweet religion which, however perverted, was still the thrilling faith of every heart around. The thought of their proximity to the Saviour's birthplace banished sleep from every eyelid; and before midnight was well passed the whole host was on foot towards Jerusalem. It was a lovely morning, and after they had wandered on for some time in the darkness, the sun rushed into the sky with the glorious suddenness of an Eastern dawn, and Jerusalem lay before their eyes. The remembrance of all that that mighty city had beheld; the enthusiasm of faith; the memory of dangers and ills, and fatigues and privations endured and conquered; the fulfilment of hope, the gratification of long desire, the end of fear and doubt, combined in every bosom to call up the sublime of joy. The name was echoed by a thousand tongues—*Jerusalem! Jerusalem!* Some shouted to the sky, some knelt and prayed, some wept in silence, and some cast themselves down and kissed the blessed earth."

After the city had been invested on all sides the attack was begun. The great leaders of the expedition, Godfrey, Tancred, the Duke of Normandy, and Robert of Flanders, by a vigorous effort carried the barbican and reached the wall. After a long and desperate conflict, in which the Christians and the Saracens were alternately successful, night came on and the battle was still undecided. On the next morning the struggle was renewed with almost superhuman valor on both sides. About noon a soldier was suddenly seen on Mount Olivet, waving on the Crusaders to follow. This sight raised the fainting hopes of the Christians. They saw, or thought they saw, figures clothed in white raiment, and mounted on white horses, coming to their aid over the mountains. The tower of Godfrey was rolled up till it touched the wall, the movable bridge was let down, and a knight sprang upon the parapet, and the banner of the cross announced to the anxious eyes of the army that Christians stood upon the battlements of Jerusalem.

Forthwith from the glittering staff unfurled
The imperial ensign, which full high advanced,
Shone like a meteor streaming to the wind,
With gems and golden lustre rich emblazed
Seraphic arms and trophies; all the while
Sonorous metal blowing martial sounds;
At which the universal host up sent
A shout.
All in a moment through the gloom were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colors waving: with them rose
A forest huge of spears; and thronging helms
Appeared, and serried shields in thick array
Of depth immeasurable."

Godfrey was soon after proclaimed King of Jerusalem, but it is said that he declined to receive a *golden crown*, exclaiming as he turned his eyes toward Calvary, "It would ill become me to be crowned with a diadem of gold in sight of that spot where my blessed Saviour was crucified with a crown of thorns upon His head."

The graphic pen of Sir Walter Scott must be called into requisition to present a vivid picture of a combat *a l'outrance* in the days of Richard Cœur de Lion, when chivalry, brutality and cruelty seemed to have attained their highest perfection. We allude to the fight between the Templar, Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert and Wilfred of Ivanhoe.

" 'Rebecca,' said the Templar, 'think upon thine own fate—to die the dreadful death of the worst of criminals—to be consumed upon a blazing pile.' 'Bois-Guilbert,' answered the Jewess, 'thou knowest not the heart of woman, or hast only conversed with those who are lost to her best feelings. I tell thee, proud Templar, that not in thy fiercest battles hast thou displayed more of thy vaunted courage than has been shown by a woman when called upon to suffer by affection or duty. I am myself a woman, tenderly nurtured, naturally fearful of danger, and impatient of pain, yet, when we enter those fatal lists, I to suffer and thou to fight, I feel the strong assurance within me that my courage shall mount higher than thine. Farewell, I waste no more words on thee; the time that remains on earth to the daughter of Jacob must be otherwise spent; she must seek the Comforter, who may hide His face from His people, but who ever opens His ear to the cry of those who seek him in sincerity and truth.'

"The Judges had now been two hours in the lists awaiting in vain the appearance of a champion. * * * It was, however, the general belief that no one could or would appear for a Jewess accused of sorcery, and the knights, instigated by Malvoisin, whispered to each other that it was time to declare the pledge of Rebecca forfeited. At this instant a knight, urging his horse to speed, appeared on the plain advancing towards the lists. A hundred voices exclaimed, 'A champion! a champion!' and, despite the prepossessions and prejudices of the multitude, they shouted unanimously as the knight rode into the tilt yard. The second glance, however, served to destroy the hope that his timely arrival had excited. His horse, urged for many miles to its utmost speed, appeared to reel from fatigue, and the rider, however undauntedly he presented himself in the lists, either from weakness, weariness, or both, seemed scarce able to support himself in the saddle.

"To the summons of the herald, who demanded his rank, his name and purpose, the stranger knight answered readily and boldly, 'I am a good knight and noble, come hither to sustain, with lance and sword, the just and lawful quarrel of this damsel Rebecca, daughter of Isaac of York, to uphold the doom pronounced against her to be false and truthless, and to defy Sir Brian de Bois-Guilbert as a traitor, murderer and liar, as I will prove in this field with my body against his, by the aid of God, of our lady, and of Monseigneur Saint George the good knight.'

" 'The stranger must first show,' said Malvoisin, 'that he is a good knight and of honorable lineage. The Temple sendeth not forth her champions against nameless men.'

" 'My name,' said the knight, raising his helmet, 'is better known, my lineage more pure, Malvoisin, than thine own. I am Wilfred of Ivanhoe.'

" 'I will not fight with thee at present,' said the Templar, in a changed and hollow voice. 'Get thy wounds healed, purvey thee a better horse, and it may be worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravado.'

" 'Ha! proud Templar,' said Ivanhoe, 'hast thou forgotten that twice didst thou fall before this lance? Remember the lists at Acre—remember the passage of arms at Ashby—remember thy proud vaunt in the halls of Rotherwood, and the gage of your gold chain against my reliquary, that thou wouldst do battle with Wilfred of Ivanhoe, and recover the honor thou hadst lost! By that reliquary and the holy relique it contains, I will proclaim thee, Templar, a coward in every court in Europe, in ever Preceptory of thine Order, unless thou do battle without further delay.'

"Bois-Guilbert turned his countenance irresolutely toward Rebecca, and then exclaimed, looking fiercely at Ivanhoe, 'Dog of a Saxon! take thy lance and prepare for the death thou has drawn upon thee!'"

"Does the Grand Master allow me the combat?" said Ivanhoe.

"I may not deny thee what thou hast challenged," said the Grand Master, "provided the maiden accepts thee as her champion. Yet I would thou wert in better plight to do battle. An enemy of our order thou hast ever been, yet would I have thee honorably dealt with."

"Thus, thus I am, and not otherwise," said Ivanhoe; "it is the judgment of God—to his keeping I commend myself. Rebecca," said he, riding up to the fatal chair, "dost thou accept of me for thy champion?"

"I do," she said, "I do"—fluttered by an emotion which the fear of death had been unable to produce; "I do accept thee as the champion whom Heaven hath sent me. Yet, no, no, thy wounds are uncured; meet not that proud man. Why shouldst thou perish also?"

"But Ivanhoe was already at his post, and had closed his visor and assumed his lance. Bois-Guilbert did the same, and the Squire remarked, as he closed his visor, that his face, which had, notwithstanding the variety of emotions by which he had been agitated, continued, during the whole morning, of an ashy paleness, was suddenly now become very much flushed.

"The herald then seeing each champion in his place, uplifted his voice, repeating thrice—'*Faites vos devoirs prenez chevaliers!*' After the third cry he withdrew to one side of the lists and again proclaimed, that none, on peril of instant death, should dare, by word, cry or action, to interfere with or disturb this fair field of combat. The Grand Master, who held in his hand the gage of battle, Rebecca's glove, now threw it into the lists, and pronounced the fatal signal words, '*Laissez aller!*'

"The trumpets sounded, and the knights charged each other in full career. The wearied horse of Ivanhoe, and its no less-exhausted rider, went down, as all had expected before the well-aimed lance and the vigorous steed of the Templar. This issue of the combat all had foreseen, but although the spear of Ivanhoe did but in comparison touch the shield of Bois-Guilbert, that champion, to the astonishment of all who beheld it, reeled in his saddle, lost his stirrups and fell in the lists.

"Ivanhoe, extricating himself from his fallen horse, was soon on foot hastening to mend his fortune with his sword, but his antagonist arose not. Wilfred, placing his foot on his breast, and the sword's point to his throat, commanded him to yield him or die on the spot. Bois-Guilbert returned no answer.

"Slay him not, Sir Knight," said the Grand Master, "unshrived and unabsolved. Kill not body and soul; we allow him vanquished."

"He descended into the lists and commanded them to unhelm the conquered champion. His eyes were closed, the dark, red flush was still on his brow. As they looked on him in astonishment, his eyes opened, but they were fixed and glazed. The flush passed from his brow and gave way to the pallid hue of death. Unscathed by the lance of his enemy, he had died a victim to the violence of his own contending passions.

"This is, indeed, the judgment of God," said the Grand Master, looking upwards. "*Fiat voluntas tua!*" "O Lord, Thy will be done."

Chivalry and the Crusades give rise to a multitude of *fabliaux*, *serventes*, *tensons*, *pastorelles*, *nouvelles* (whence sprang the modern *novel* or *romance*), or *contes*. These tales, songs and satires were composed by *troubadours* and *trouveres*, wandering minstrels and cavaliers, in the most mellifluous and forcible of languages, the *langue d'oc* and *langue d'oïl*. These led to the establishment of Courts of Love, where causes concerning that passion were judged worthy of serious considera-

tion. The *Romaunt of the Rose* is the most celebrated poem of this sort, which was followed at a later date by Gothic romances, such as the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney and the allegorical *Fairy Queen* of Spenser. The passage from this splendid poem, describing what was called, "amiss," the *Bower of Bliss*, has always been highly commended.

Eftsoones they heard a most melodious sound
Of all that mote delight an empty eare,
Such as at once might not on living ground,
Save in this paradise be heard elsewhere :
Right hard it was for wight which did it heare
To reade what manner musicke that mote bee ;
For all that pleasing is to living eare
Was there consorted in one harmonie :
Birdes, voices, instruments, winde, waters, all agree.

The joyous birdes, shrouded in cheareful shade
Their notes unto the voice attempered sweet ;
Th' angelicall soft trembling voyces made
To th' instruments divine response meet :
The silver-sounding instruments did meet
With the base murmure of the watersfall !
The watersfall with difference discreet
Now soft, now loud unto the wind did call ;
The gentle warbling wind low answered to all.

The whiles some one did chaunt this lovely lay :
Ah ! see, whose fayre thing doest faine to see
In springing flowre the image of thy day,
Ah ! see the virgin rose, how sweetly shee
Doth first peepe forth with bashfull modestee,
That, fairer seemes the lesse ye see her may ;
Lo ! see soone after how more bold and free
Her bared bosom she doth broad display ;
Lo ! see soone after how she fades and falls away !
So passeth in the passing of a day
Of mortal life, the leaf, the bud, the flowre :
No more doth flourish after first decay
That earst was sought to deck both bed and boure.
Gather therefore the rose whilst yet is prime,
Gather the rose of love while yet is time.

The celebrated tournament which took place on the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* on an open plain for the amusement of King Henry and Francis, was remarkable, says an eye-witness, for the unkingly tussle between the royal personages, who, after deep potations, caught hold of each others collars and *tried to trip up each others heels*. Bluff King Hal, it seems, came off second best. Francis threw him violently on the ground, but both of them were too drunk to renew the contest, and were separated by the bystanders.

In the year 1840, the Earl of Eglinton gave a splendid tournament to the nobility who expressed a desire to see the good old times revived after the manner described by Sir Walter

Scott. The houses of Douglas and Sutherland were represented in the lists, and the present Emperor of the French, then plain Louis Napoleon, appeared as the penniless knight, Ivanhoe, and bore on his shield the single word, "Desdichado," the disinherited. It was a brilliant affair, and was witnessed, it is said, by more than one hundred thousand persons from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Efforts have been made at various times to revive the time-honored custom in our own country. The most memorable of these was that witnessed by the writer of this article on the 22d of May, at the race-course, near Memphis.

It was, in every respect, truly a magnificent spectacle, and did honor to the courtly elegance of the chivalric knights who took their places in the lists. The whole country was represented. The white rose and the red were blended (York and Lancaster affiliation, as after the close of the civil wars of another age)!

The orator of the day, Hon. Landon C. Haynes, one of Tennessee's most brilliant and honored sons, pronounced a discourse which was full of the spirit of romance and poetry. Inasmuch as it defends and explains the characters of the tournament, as existing at the South, we cheerfully accord it a place in our pages at the close of this article.

After the address had been concluded, the tilting at the ring began. As the band, which was stationed in the upper portion of the judges' stand struck up a quickstep, the knights entered the arena amid the huzzas of the assembled multitude. Each knight selected his costume according to his own taste. Some were of the most fanciful description. All rode with elegance and grace. After repeated tiltings, it came to a tie between the knight of the "Night before Last" and Sir James Fitz-James, the Knight of Snowden; but it was finally decided by the judges that "Night before Last" was entitled to the prize. This was a splendid diamond ring. The ring and the crown were bestowed upon the Queen of Love and Beauty. The crown was in the form of a coronet, and was admired for its unique design. "The circlet was of royal blue, trimmed at top and bottom with a gold band, while the upper portion of the chaplet was most tastefully ornamented with crystals and Australian diamonds set in beautiful wreath work, fit to adorn the brow of any lady in the land. The wreaths for the maids of honor were composed of white roses, with jessamines and lilies of the valley, the latter falling pendant over the right ear. The pretty flowers were most tastefully relieved with green leaves and Australian diamonds, producing an effect as if the wreaths were intended for the wedding head-dress of some fair bride.

We close, as promised, with the address of the Hon. Landon Haynes.

THE SOUTH—CHIVALRY—THE CRUSADES—THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.

In its ancient signification, a knight was a person of Patrician birth, possessing the accomplishments, the abilities, the martial prowess and gallant spirit of a soldier. The *Equites* of the Romans, or the Roman knights, were cultivated youths, selected from the best class of Patrician families, trained in equestrian exercises, and taught to serve on the back of the war-horse in the armies of the Roman State. None were allowed to enter that noble order, and to serve as knights in the Roman legions, but those of refined manners and gentle blood, whose characters and morals were irreproachable, and who served their country alone for the public good. From this ancient order of Patrician knighthood sprang the institution of modern chivalry.

According to the historic writers, it receives its greatest impulse from the spirit of the Crusaders, who marched in myriads to the Holy Land to rescue the sepulchre of the Saviour from the empire of the Turk. And after Palestine had been reduced by the power of the sword to the dominion of the infidel, and the Crusader had been expelled by the cimitar of Saladin from the scenes made sacred by the presence of Christ, he returned once more to his native Europe, where he and his descendants gave to chivalry the perfection of its splendor and the intensity of its influence in the refinement of the manners of European nations. For in those days of feudal violence, when there was "no right but might, and no law but power," but little protection existed for the people and the helpless against insult, robbery and rapine, except from the generosity and valor of those gallant knights, who declared themselves throughout Europe the avenging defenders of injured innocence. Religion and gallantry were the essential elements of the institution, while justice, courtesy, humanity, uncorrupted faith and inviolable truth, were the resplendent ornaments which shone most conspicuously in the crown of knightly honors. Their knighthood was deemed, even by the nobles, superior to royalty itself, and monarchs were accustomed to bow the princely hinges of the knee in courtly pomp to receive admission into the order, in consequence of which the courts and palaces of kings were made brilliant with the charms of chivalry and softened into refinement by the elegant accomplishments and gentle manners of "fair women and brave men."

And when military violence and the bloody butcheries of the trade of war had in some degree abated, while the spirit of chivalry still survived, ever and anon it manifested its knightly virtues in the innocent, but splendid pageant of the tournament, where the thrilling smiles of lovely woman stimulated gallant men to deeds of daring and of honor. And we have been taught by history that the generosity of valor, the magnanimity of courage, the gentleness of religion, and the tenderness of humanity, which became the distinguishing ornaments of European knighthood, not only softened and mitigated the ferocity, but breathed into the laws of nations and of war that humane spirit of modern civilization now practiced by the brave and gallant nations of the earth. And though some may be inclined to misconstrue the intentions of this day, who look upon the scene through the prism of green-eyed prejudice, yet this tournament is not less brilliant for the beauty of the ladies who are present, and the chivalry of the knights gathered within the lists, than innocent in its motives and beneficent in its objects. These exercises are peculiarly appropriate to you, the sons of the South, and the lineal descendants of brave cavaliers, in whose blood still survives, we have a right to suppose, by natural inheritance, the chivalrous virtues of your ancestors. For, as Horace has said, the brave are descended from the brave and good. *Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis, nec feroces aquilæ progenerant imbellem columbum.* I know it is alleged that the chivalry of the South are still disloyal to the Government of the United States. But this is nothing more or less than a bold and reckless fiction. And you will allow me a moment, by an easy digression upon this point, to make a single observation. We have faithfully acquiesced, and intend to acquiesce, in every

issue legitimately involved in and decided by the war. We have repealed the ordinances and yielded up the principle of secession. We have surrendered three thousand millions of dollars worth of property. We have expunged the slave clauses from the constitutions of the States, and closed up the question forever by an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. We have sent Senators and Representatives to the Capital, who now stand waiting restoration to the constitutional right of representation in the Federal Congress. Evidence more sublime and demonstrative was never given by any people in all history, of uncorrupted faith and naked truth in their sacred pledges of fidelity to their Constitution and Government. The magnanimity and grace with which the people have acquiesced in the issues decided against them by the verdict of the sword, are only equaled by that superhuman high-mindedness and knightly chivalry, which, in the hour of battle, not only extorted admiration from their stern foes, but made them seem to forget that they had ever heard the name of death. And it can scarcely now be expected by enlightened men, that the people of the South should suddenly transfer their affections personally to those whining, canting, graceless, Godless, Christless vipers in the human form, who, cruel in the name of humanity, nefarious in the name of piety, cowardly in the name of courage, warlike in the name of peace, and disunionists in the name of the Union, seek to prevent fraternity and concord, and to reduce a vanquished people to servitude, and to hasten them down into an abyss of ruin unequalled in this or any other age or country. While we give our allegiance and fidelity to the Government of the United States, we reserve our scorn for these buzzing insects of the hour, who, with the venomous stings of malignant asps, would goad us to degradation and to death.

But the President of the United States, however they may have hitherto differed with him on other questions, on account of the generosity of his behavior in the performance of official duty, deserves and receives the esteem and admiration of their hearts, as well as the approbation of the civilized world. Born on Southern soil, without rank, fortune or opulent friends, by the masculine vigor of an unaided intellect, he has not only conquered the adversities of life, but from the ranks of the people, in despite of all opposition, has ascended through all the gradations of official responsibility, State and Federal, to the very summit of the national honor. There he now stands with sublime resolution and knightly gallantry, to rebuke the bloody spirit of persecution; to protect and defend the rights of the States, and to guard the Constitution from further wounds from malignant and revengeful daggers. And when he shall come to stand before the tribunal of history to receive the judgment of posterity on his conduct, his fame, I imagine, will be pronounced immortal. If his policy of restoration had been acquiesced in, as the Southern people, with dignified anxiety have desired, the States long since would have been restored to the ancient integrity of their Federal relations, and the people to concord and harmony. The South and the North thus brought together by a wise and comprehensive policy, and the military renown of their Lees and Grants, their banners and soldiers blended into one like "two mirrors that reflect each into the other its propagated light," would have doubled by augmentation the national glory in the eyes of all christendom.

Let then the innocent exercises of this tournament proceed without misconception as to its motives and the beneficent object of erecting a monument to the Confederate dead. Let it be a monument "durable as brass" and lofty as the splendid pyramids, which the ravages of wasting time, the raging tempests of innumerable years, and the flight of seasons shall never destroy. Where is the man so far beyond the sense of shame or pity who would malignantly grudge the marble column in memorial of the loved ones gone, whose memories nature demands, like perennial flowers, shall bloom forevermore in the summer of the Southern heart? The President of the United States has magnanimously extended amnesty to the living, and will not heaven and earth conspire to extend it to the memory of the dead? Where is there a ruffian so horrid in his nature as to deny to parental and kindred affection the compassionate, mournful and tender office of guarding forevermore with monumental preservation

the recollection of the fallen, and of ever recurring to their solemn sepulchres, there to bedew their sacred ashes with a tributary tear? Yes, ye gallant knights, your friends are gone; but you love them still! They are gone where their dooms are fixed beyond the mutabilities of fleeting years. They have gone where time plows no wrinkles on the cheek of beauty, and old age sets no more her hoary hairs on the blooming head. They have gone where the calumnies of base minds, the wrongs of living cowards, the missiles of hostile arms, the tumults of stern battle, and the wounds of unconquerable death, shall reach them never more. They have gone where glory draws, bound in her shining chariot, not less the obscure than the nobly born. *Gloria trahit constrictos fulgente curru, non minus ignotos generosis.* Their names are enrolled in the peaceful ranks of departed knighthood, while on the Campus Martius of eternal fame they have pitched their lucid tents. Their names will shine with untarnished honors, while men shall admire that virtue which unbars heaven to the entrance of the brave, and welcomes to immortality the names of those who do not deserve to die.

On, then, with the splendid feats of the tournament! Ye knightly champions marshal your fiery steeds to the concord of sounds, sweet as ever crept into a "bridegroom's ear at the break of day to summon him to marriage." Ye gallant knights light the lists with the equestrian skill and brilliant chivalry of heroic times, and let the victorious champion, amid the applause of admiring thousands and the smiles of beauty, receive the honors of his triumph; and, in the exercise of the franchise of knighthood, elect the proud Sovereign of Beauty and of Love. Let him drop from the point of his triumphant lance the coronet of victory on her spotless brow, and crown her Queen of the Tournament.

But how shall he choose between these "roses of Sharon," and these "lilies of the valley?" For here are a thousand fair ladies, in whose persons stands the perfection of the beauty of form. Beauty moves in all their steps, it is eloquent in all their actions, it flows in their ringlets, it sits radiant on their cheeks in heavenly smiles, it laughs in the dimples of their chins, it beams in the cloudless heaven of their eyes, it throbs in the emotions of their glowing bosoms, and mingles with the moral graces of their stainless lives.

I pause, gallant knights, to await that thrilling moment which shall test not less your taste, than the knightly conflict of your skill and valor. On to the contest, and let the pageant proceed.

ART. II.—PROPERTY TITLE IN THE SOUTH AS AFFECTED BY THE LATE WAR.

BEFORE proceeding to speak of Property Title in the South, as affected by the late war, it is proposed, as necessarily preliminary thereto, to touch briefly on the Government of the United States, and the offence of treason against the same. By this government it is claimed that the government of the Confederate States never had any lawful existence, and that the allegiance of every citizen of a Southern State is now, and hath ever been, due to the United States, irrespective of any acknowledgment of the same by such citizen. And, this being taken to be the case, it is further held that, as no ordinance of secession, or act thereunder done, could absolve such citizen from this allegiance, it follows, of necessity, that any "levying

war" by him against the United States would amount to the offence of treason as defined in the Federal Constitution.*

Having thus gotten the Federal view—a view from which the present writer very thoroughly dissents—it is proposed to consider, as above stated, the subject of Property Title in the South. By the common law, he who was adjudged guilty of treason became thereupon *attainted*, that is to say, was held to be so stained by crime as to be incapable of inheriting, holding, or transmitting any property, and all his estate whatsoever became absolutely forfeit to the crown. By the Constitution of the United States [Art. III., Sec. 32], it is provided that "*Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the party attainted.*" By act, approved 30th April, 1790, Congress accordingly declared the punishment of treason to be death, but expressly enacted in Sec. 24 of said act, that no judgment thereof should work "corruption of blood, or any forfeiture of estate." So far, then, in the Federal law, no conviction or judgment of treason would have operated to prevent any person, so convicted or adjudged, from inheriting property of any sort, holding or disposing of it during his natural life, or transmitting it to his heirs. By another act of Congress, *eo nomine*, however, approved 17th July, 1862, and commonly known as the Confiscation Act, the law was again so altered as to restore the common law doctrine to the extent permitted by the Constitution, and a forfeiture of "*all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits*" follows upon conviction of treason in a Federal court. This forfeiture, however, it should be observed, is only for the life of the party so adjudged, and the United States Government, or the grantee or vendee of said government, thereby takes in the property of said person, but an estate for the term of his natural life, with remainder over to his heirs.

Beyond this Confiscation Act, which, as being the most important, is mentioned first, there are four other acts passed by Congress, since the middle of the year 1861, and up to the time of the assembling of that body now in session in Washington, which bear upon the subject of Property Title in the South, and, in connection with the Confiscation Act itself, will be taken up in regular succession.

First, is "*An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes,*" approved August 6, 1861, and to be found in the United States Statutes at Large, 1861, Chap. LX., p. 319. This act, which consists of four sections, is now by its terms inoperative, and of value only in view of any past

* Art. III., Sec. 3.

seizures of property made by virtue of its provisions during the pendency of actual hostilities. Sections two and three being merely ministerial, and section four having reference alone to slave property, will not be considered, but section one is here given *verbatim*:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That if during the present, or any future insurrection against the Government of the United States, after the President of the United States shall have declared, by proclamation, that the laws of the United States are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals by law, any person or persons, his, her, or their agent, attorney, or employee, shall purchase or acquire, sell or give, any property of whatsoever kind or description, with intent to use or employ the same, or suffer the same to be used or employed, in aiding, abetting or promoting such insurrection or resistance to the laws, or any person or persons engaged therein; or if any person or persons, being the owner or owners of any such property, shall knowingly use or employ, or consent to the use or employment of the same as aforesaid, all such property is hereby declared to be lawful subject of prize and capture wherever found; and it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the same to be seized, confiscated and condemned."

It will be noticed that the terms of this act—for succeeding sections do not enlarge the scope of the one just given—are such as confer a certain power of confiscation of property *"during"* the existence of insurrection against the Government of the United States. This confiscation is, moreover, defined as resulting from *"prize and capture,"* a phrase of definite meaning in the law of war, and from the use of this phraseology and the express limitation as to time conveyed by the word *"during,"* it is conceived that, under this act, *"property"*—to use the words of a very eminent lawyer in case of an essentially similar law—*"not actually seized for the offense during the continuance of hostilities, cannot be subsequently taken, captured, seized, or forfeited, for or by any reason of any violation of that act."*

So far then as regards any case arising since the cessation of hostilities, it is held that this act cannot in any manner rightfully affect property title in the South. And wherever there has been dispossession, by virtue of its provisions, during the late war, it is necessary that the property whereof any one has been so dispossessed, should have been *"condemned in the District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction of the amount, or in admiralty in any district in which the same may be seized, or into which they (it) may be taken, and proceedings first instituted."* In case this procedure should not have preceded confiscation, or in case of informality therein—for the law being a penal law, is to be construed strictly—such confiscation is invalid, and the party dispossessed of property

thereby has a right to enter the Federal courts with demand for rendition of that whereof he was unlawfully deprived.

The *second* act bearing upon the subject of property title, as here considered, is the famous Confiscation Act; or, as it stands on the statute book: "*An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes*," approved July 17, 1862, and to be found in the Statutes at Large, U. S., 1861-'62, Chap. CXCIV., pp 589-592. This act, being both interesting and important, is here given in full, with the exception of sections nine, ten, eleven and twelve, which are taken up with certain provisions in regard to slaves.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled: That every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or, at the discretion of the court, he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real and personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.*

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted: That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in or give aid and comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and by the liberation of all his slaves, if any he have; or by both of said punishments, at the discretion of the court.*

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted: That every person guilty of either of the offenses described in this act shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.*

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted: That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction, or punishment of any person or persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.*

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted: That, to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereinafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say:*

First. Of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the government of the United States.

Secondly. Of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, judge of any court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Thirdly. Of any person acting as governor of a state, member of a convention or legislature, or judge of any court of any of the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fourthly. Of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust, or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America.

Fifthly. Of any person hereafter holding any office or agency under the

government of the so called Confederate States of America, or under any of the several states of the said confederacy, or the laws thereof, whether such agency be national, state or municipal in its name or character: *Provided*, That the persons, thirdly, fourthly, and fifthly, above described, shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of secession of the state, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the Constitution of the so-called Confederate States.

Sixthly. Of any person who, owning property in any loyal state or territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion; and all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*: That if any person within any state or territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation, duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance, and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances, of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*: That to secure the condemnation and sale of such property, after the same shall have been seized, so that it may be made available for the purpose aforesaid, proceedings *in rem*, shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any territorial court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described, or any part thereof, may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought, which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases, and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the treasury of the United States, for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*: That the several courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof where real estate shall be the subject of sale, as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said courts shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SEC. 9. [Declares free the captured or escaped slaves of those who give aid or comfort to "the rebellion."]

SEC. 10. [Provides that escaped slaves shall not be surrendered unless the claimant make oath of uniform loyalty.]

SEC. 11. [Authorizes the employment of "persons of African descent" for the suppression of "the rebellion."]

SEC. 12. [Authorizes the President to colonize emancipated slaves "in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States."]

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*: That the President is hereby authorized,

at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion in any state or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted:* That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

On the passage of this act by both Houses, and its presentation to Mr. Lincoln for his signature, that officer refused at first to affix his name thereto, and had, in fact, prepared a veto message, whereupon a joint resolution was passed, which had the effect of removing the executive objections and the act was then approved. This resolution is to be found in the United States Statutes at large, 1861-'62, p. 627, as follows:

[No. 63.] *Joint Resolution explanatory of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes."*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; nor include any member of a State Legislature, or judge of any State Court, who has not in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the so-called "Confederate States of America;" nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

By the last provision of this joint resolution the force of the Confiscation Act is made to appear, though even had there been no such resolution passed, the constitutional provision would have forbidden absolute forfeiture.

The *third* of the acts bearing on Property Title is, to continue that approved on the 20th of February, 1863, and to be found in the U. S. Statutes at large, 1862-63, chap. XLVI, pp. 656, 657, under the title of "*An Act concerning Pardons and the Remission of Penalties and Forfeitures in Criminal Cases.*" This act is in two sections; the first whereof, gives the President full discretionary power, whenever any person, on criminal proceeding, shall have been, or be, sentenced to two kinds of punishment, the one corporeal and the other pecuniary, to remit the whole or a part of either kind, and the second provides for the collection of fines imposed in criminal cases. The effect of this first section is to empower the President to remit any forfeiture of property consequent on conviction and judgment of treason against the United States.

The *fourth* of the acts bearing on Property Title is that passed on the third, and claimed to have been approved on the twelfth, of March, 1863. It is the opinion of very eminent counsel; among them, James T. Brady, Esq., that this

statute is wholly without the force of law, not having received the signature or approval of the President until after the adjournment of the Congress, by which it was passed. It is borne upon the statute book, however, and is to be found in the volume just above quoted, chap. CXX, pp. 820-821, under the title of "*An Act to provide for the Collection of abandoned property and for the Prevention of Frauds in insurrectionary Districts within the United States.*" As imported by its title, it is taken up mainly with regulations for the collection of the property named, and is now for the most part inoperative, there being no such property as it describes. On this act, it may be mentioned, that what is known as the Treasury Agent system—*monstrum horrendum, ingens, informe*—is based.

The *fifth*, and last, of the acts named is that approved on the 2d of July, 1864, which is to be found in the United States Statutes at Large 1863-64, chap. CCXXV., pp. 375-378. It consists of eleven sections and is chiefly valuable, in the general point of view here presented, as containing in its second section, *ad fin.*, an authoritative definition of abandoned property as follows: "*Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion.*"

With this insight into some late legislation, it is proposed to consider the effect thereof on Southern property title, and, in order to do so at once, more clearly and succinctly, such effect will be looked at; first, during, and secondly, since the war.

These various acts named, having been passed during a period of hostilities and avowedly for the main purpose of subserving certain, military ends, must be looked at almost entirely from that standpoint. As will be shown, their present effect is exceedingly limited, and even during the pendency of the late struggle, their operation was restricted by certain imperative rules, that must have been observed to legally divest any southern man of his property title. Chief among these is the fundamental maxim: that guilt must be shown ere punishment can rightfully follow. Thus, if, by the action of any person or persons, or, under color of any authority, any southern man was, during the late war, dispossessed of his property, otherwise than on due conviction of treason, or of engaging in, assisting, abetting, or giving aid and comfort to "rebellion against the United States Government," such dispossession was, and is, illegal, and such person so dispossessed, has his remedy by action in a Federal court against any person or persons now

claiming to hold his property of right. As, so far as is known to the writer, there never was during the war any conviction of treason or of aiding or abetting, as aforesaid, it follows that no title has been rightfully divested out of the southern owner under these acts. And, furthermore, it should be known that, until the allegation was only made and proven that any given lawful owner of property, was, at the time of seizure of said property, "*voluntarily absent therefrom, and engaged either in arms or otherwise, in aiding or encouraging the rebellion,*" such property was not, in the eye of Federal law, "*abandoned property,*" and title thereto could not legally have been divested out of such owner. Every man, therefore, who now has his property detained from him on pretence that, during the war it was condemned as "*abandoned,*" has the clear right to demand, through the Federal courts, possession of the same in absence of evidence to the effect:

First, that, prior to such condemnation, he was duly proven

1. To have been absent therefrom,
2. Voluntarily absent,
3. Engaged in aiding or encouraging the "rebellion,"

while so absent:

And, *secondly*, that thereupon, proper condemnatory process was issued and executed.

The burden of this proof lies on those who would profit by the establishment of those facts going to make it up, it not being the case that the party claiming can be forced, under a highly penal statute, to prove his innocence.

Besides these acts above cited, it may be mentioned that there were, during the war, certain tax and revenue laws providing, in divers cases, for confiscation, but inasmuch as any discussion thereof would give this article too technical a cast, and, inasmuch further, as but little property, comparatively speaking, changed hands by their operation, they will not be further alluded to in this connection.

Such, then, as above given, being the effect of the statutes named on Property Title in the South during the war, their operation in this regard, since the termination of that struggle, will be taken up.

The act of August 6th, 1861, heretofore referred to, is of course now wholly inoperative and has been since the cessation of the "insurrection," being limited by its terms to the duration of such a state and authorizing that species of confiscation known as "*prize and capture,*" only permissible in a time of war. The act of July 17, 1862, is also impliedly limited, so far as its confiscatory powers go, to the existence of a like state of insurrection, the fifth section opening with a declaration that it is "*to*

insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion" that certain seizures, condemnations, and applications of property are authorized. *Cessans ratio, cessat lex*, of course, and such seizures are now clearly illegal and have been since the "termination of the rebellion." By referring to sections fifth, sixth and seventh of this act, the necessary preliminaries to any legal confiscation, even during the war, will be found set forth; and wherever these conditions were not complied with precedent to condemnation, such condemnation is void and the title still remains with the original owner.

The act of February 20, 1863, gives, as said, the President full discretionary power to remit all forfeitures or confiscation of property, imposed prior or subsequent to its adoption.

The act of March 12, 1863, is of denied validity, but in its third section provides that within two years after the suppression of the "rebellion," persons whose property may, during such "rebellion," have been seized as "abandoned," may sue therefor in the Court of Claims and obtain such proceeds as may be left from its sale, on proof of "loyalty." It is thought by very eminent council that this law is absolutely void, and it certainly violates all sound jurisprudence by seizing and selling a man's property on mere suspicion, and then forcing him to prove his innocence of a capital crime before receiving such feeble remnants of the proceeds of sale as a hungry swarm of judges, attorneys, informers, and judicial hangers on generally may have spared.

The act of July 2, 1864, is also so purely a law calculated for the meridian of war that it is wholly inoperative now, and has been since the war ceased. And with this the legislation of the Federal Congress, *eo nomine*, during the war, so far as it affects Property Title in the South, comes to a close. From what has been said, it will be said that, with the exception of a portion or two of the acts, its entire operative force is confined to the period of the war, and then only applicable on compliance with certain prerequisites. But, not to go over this ground again *in extenso*, it will be sufficient to recapitulate by three propositions which will be found, outside of impost and revenue acts, to embody the Status of Property Title in the South as affected by the late civil war. And

First, during the war there could have been no legal forfeiture or confiscation of property, save on due conviction of treason, or on proof that the lawful owner of said property was, at the time of the seizure thereof, voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged in aiding or encouraging "the rebellion."

Secondly, Since the close of the "insurrection" there can

have been no lawful forfeiture or confiscation of property, save on due conviction for treason of the owner thereof, and

Thirdly, in either case, during or since the war, no forfeiture of real estate—all laws to the contrary notwithstanding—could possibly be for a longer period than the natural life of the person adjudged guilty of treason, or proven to have been voluntarily absent, &c., as above stated.

From this *résumé*, which it is thought will stand the test of legal examination, the Southern property holder may rest assured that his title, if not, as above given, divested out of him, still remains in him, no matter by what bureau, commandant, commission, commissioner, or other official agent or agency, or by whatsoever general order, circular, decree, or procedure any thing to the contrary may be made to appear. Trial and conviction thereon must in all cases precede forfeiture, and forfeiture in all cases, without any, the least, exception, is only of real estate for life. And titles being thus good, and doubtless to be soon so judicially declared, on the re-opening of the Federal courts, it is hardly necessary to deprecate any relinquishment of the same by quit claim deeds for trifling consideration, to those sharks who seek to prey on the general ignorance of our people as to their rights.

ART. III.—THE COTTON RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

HOW THE SOUTH CAN DEFY THE COMPETITION OF THE WORLD, AND WITH FREE LABOR MAINTAIN THE ASCENDANCY WHICH AMERICAN COTTON ENJOYS—THE COTTON-FIELDS OF AMERICA, ETC.

We are indebted for the following paper to Edward Atkinson, a cotton manufacturer of Massachusetts, who prepared it at the instance of the "American Geographical and Statistical Society of New York."

In modern times, commerce has taken the place of military power, as the measure of the strength of nations.

A nation may be powerful within its own limits, may be the abode of a happy and contented people, without foreign commerce, and it may be as prosperous as one possessing a large foreign commerce until its population becomes too dense for its area; but that nation only is strong among other nations, which has the ability to produce some one or many articles which other nations must have, and which it may exchange for articles which it needs; or if it contain within itself almost all the commodities needful for comfort, then, as in our case, its surplus will be exchanged for luxuries.

It is one of the signs of the internal resources and consequent strength of our own country, and not of its weakness, that we exchange so large a proportion of our surplus gold and cotton and oil

for luxuries with which we can dispense, as we did during a portion of the war, and not for commodities absolutely necessary to the existence or comfort of our people.

The power to establish foreign commerce is, therefore, inherent in the soil, or in the mines underlying the soil. It may arise from the possession of a soil peculiarly fitted for the production of raw materials necessary to other nations, or from the possession of mines of coal and iron from which machinery and, in these later days, steamships may be built cheaper than other nations can build.

In such mines of coal and iron is the source of the greatest power, and thus far England has maintained her supremacy by means of them, but as her coal mines become deeper, and as it becomes evident that our iron is better and can soon be more cheaply worked, we may rest assured that her power will become less than ours.

By one of the accidents which usually give direction to the pursuits of young men in this country, it has been my lot to be somewhat intimately connected with the cotton manufacturing industry of New England during the past fifteen years.

I have been led to examine into the cultivation of cotton in this country, both by the curiosity which one naturally feels in regard to the raw material which he manufactures, and by my conviction that it was being cultivated under a false and wasteful system of labor, and one opposed to all sound principles of political economy. My conviction, *a priori*, was that the superiority which had been attained in this country in the supply of a material so necessary to human comfort would be found in the fact that we possessed a climate and soil so perfectly adapted to produce this result, as to enable us to compete with all other nations, in despite of our vicious and wasteful system of labor, and not, as claimed by the advocates of slavery, because that system was the one best adapted to give the result.

The peculiar climate of the cotton States, I understand to be caused by the chain of mountains which intersects our country, catching and condensing the moisture brought inland by the sea-breezes from the Gulf stream, causing it to fall in frequent showers, without many devastating storms, these showers coming more in the winter and spring, and most frequently followed by the dry summers and autumns in which cotton and maize rejoice, the cotton plant drawing the small modicum of moisture necessary to it after it has attained a vigorous growth, by means of its long tap root, from a soil wonderfully retentive of the moisture absorbed during the winter and spring rains.

Another characteristic of the climate is in its inequality, the summers giving the heat necessary to bring the cotton to its full maturity, while the winter gives a certainty of frosts sufficient to kill the plant, rendering the clearing of the ground easy, and also destroying the grubs and eggs of many of the insects which infest the cotton plant.

It is a common claim for many of the new countries in which cotton is being cultivated, that the plant is perennial; this is no advan-

tage; the quality of the fibre on the perennial plant deteriorates year by year.

In Texas, which by itself could produce ten million bales of cotton, or twice the amount of our largest crop, we have another singular provision of nature, by which the coast and a large portion of the interior are protected and made habitable. As you cast your eye upon the map along the coast of Texas, you come to Padre Island, a long, narrow island, a little north of the Rio Grande. On the beach of the southern part of this island, you find the drift-wood of the tropics, brought by the Gulf stream from the Amazon; but on the northern end you find the drift-wood of the Mississippi, whose current, making slowly down the coast, forces the Gulf stream away from the land. Across this counter-current the tornado of the Gulf never passes. Were it not for this, the coast of Texas would be a most dangerous one, as there are no harbors, except at Galveston, and even there, only vessels of light draft can enter, all large vessels anchoring in the open roadstead, where the only stormy wind to which they are exposed is the norther, which blows off shore.

I may here notice another peculiarity of Texas, which may fit a large part of it for cotton, in a wonderful manner. South-west of the great staked plain or desert, is a vast extent of country, now only used for grazing, but which may yet become a great cotton country. Under the staked plain, flow the waters from the melting snows of the mountains of the interior, coming nearer and nearer the surface, until, at last, in a line of many miles in extent, they break out in great springs—in one or two cases, in such volume as to make great rivers at their very point of out-burst. Now, where these waters underlie, but are near the soil, are immense plains covered with grasses which dry in summer into nutritious hay, without being cut. The climate is so dry, that a slaughtered animal will dry up, but will not decay. It would seem that here we had the best of all conditions for cotton, a dry climate and a moist soil. And here we may hope to see a great German colony, quickly rallying around the nucleus of loyal Germans now to be found at New Braunfels, of whom 2,200 being conscripted into the rebel armies, 1,700 deserted, joined our army and fought to the end; and the survivors returning were the first to hoist again the Stars and Stripes, before a Union force had landed within the State. Around such a nucleus as this, we may hope that a host of emigrants may gather soon.

In the north of Texas we find the cotton and wheat lands, on which the winter wheat has to be cropped by cattle to keep it below the first joint until after-frosts have ceased, keeping the cattle in full condition.

I have read that on the deserted corn and cotton fields of the Wachita Indians, on the Red River, Capt. Marcy found the herbaceous weeds twelve feet high, and so dense that men on horse-back could scarce break through them.

And in this great State an average population of three-fourths of

a negro to the square mile, putting under cultivation in cotton less than one-quarter of one per cent. of her area, produced, in 1860, one-half of all the cotton required by the United States north of the Potomac, in all 405,000 bales, including the crop of the Red River, usually counted in New Orleans.

But returning from Texas to the oldest cotton country we find the line of mean summer temperature starting from near the centre of the coast of North Carolina, thence through the centre of South Carolina, through central Georgia, northern Alabama, and then almost due north across Tennessee to southern Illinois, thence bearing again to the south-west through southern Missouri and northern Arkansas.

My attention has been especially turned to these facts, for, I think, none will deny that the climate of Georgia is more suitable to the labor of the white man than the climate of southern Illinois. We have never heard that white men could not live and labor in St. Louis; yet it has the mean summer temperature of central Georgia, and the extremes of heat are greater in St. Louis than in New Orleans. I do not expect to see cotton made a permanent crop north of Tennessee; the summer is hot enough, but frosts come too soon, and the picking season is too short, unless (and while it sounds absurd it is not improbable) a month shall be added to the picking season, at the beginning, by starting the plants in a hot-bed as we do cabbages in the North.

It may be that some time will elapse before the cultivation of cotton will be fully re-established in the more southern portion of the cotton country, except in Texas. The first idea of freedom with the negro is to leave the hated cotton-field, and much suffering must of necessity ensue, and much time must elapse before he will labor cheerfully again upon the river bottoms and in the southern region where white labor will not at once attempt the cultivation of the land. It is perhaps needful that we should induce emigration from southern Europe before the question of the cultivation of large crops in southern Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana will be fully settled. But there is a broad tract of cotton country lying in Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, northern Mississippi, Alabama and Arkansas, the land of farms, not of plantations, on which a million and a half bales of cotton have been produced in a given year, of which a very large portion was produced by white labor, even in the days of slavery. On this section we shall soon see an enterprising community of small farmers, not raising cotton by the plantation system, but on small allotments, under the personal supervision of the owner, himself working in the field. Here we shall soon see northern economy—the seed no longer wasted, but the rich oil which composes twelve and a half per cent. of its weight expressed and turned to a useful purpose; the cake, the richest food for cattle known, fed out to stock; the land no longer exhausted by the waste of seed, but the manure returned, and the cotton-farm growing richer instead of poorer year by year. And as the population becomes more dense,

the towns and villages will increase, and manufactories will become established; and, before many years, we may confidently expect to see the manufacture of the coarser cotton cloth transferred to the South and West, nearer to the place of growth of the cotton, while the North, with its greater skill and more abundant labor, will undertake the finer work which we have not yet drawn away from England.

It is curious and interesting to consider the effect of the late war upon the labor of the world. The war was a war for the establishment of free labor, call it by whatever other name you will.* Its one great result has been to redeem labor in this country from the indignity of slavery, and the result ends not here; the slow moving and stolid English operative or artizan has had ideas beaten into his head by the arguments of the partizans of one or the other side of our struggle, one side endeavoring to arouse in him a spirit of discontent with the action of his Government, the other to keep the peace; and these men, who have moved and would have continued to move only from their poor dwellings to their mills, have been driven into new paths, into new ideas; they have been awakened to the advantages of diversity of employment; and, having once left Lancashire, they cannot be induced to return; and throughout England you will find vastly more knowledge of this country among the people than ever before, and an ardent desire to come here among the best workmen. A friend of mine lately went to Nottingham to procure knitting machinery; and having procured his machines, he then told the employers that he must have a few of their best operators, and advised them to make a selection for him, to prevent the excitement which would ensue if he went himself among the work-people; they selected the men and got rid of him as soon as possible. This is the true warfare against England. Let us draw to our shores her best operators and mechanics. By this peaceful warfare, we will soon destroy her supremacy in almost all branches of manufacture, and do it by raising the wages of our true friends, the working men of England, by not lowering wages here.

From Germany, too, we hear that emigration will only be limited by the amount of transportation possible, and when the Germans of Texas shall send word home, that in 1866 they have made one hundred thousand bales of cotton at 8 to 10 cents per pound, and sold it at 30 to 50 cents (and nothing is more probable than that they may do this), what, think you, will be the effect on the cheap labor of Germany, against which we have to compete only by means of protection on many classes of woolen goods? Does it not seem probable, that by elevating the laborer upon the cotton-field, we shall elevate the laborer throughout civilized Europe, and ultimately establish our own ability to compete in all branches of manufacture without the need of a protective tariff, and to compete, not by depressing our own rates of wages, but by raising those of Europe?

* This is candid. It was once said the war was to re-establish the Union.—
EDITOR.

And look, again, at the vast benefits which will accrue to Turkey, Egypt and India. Millions upon millions have been poured into these countries, and although all but Egypt must cease to hold an important position in supplying the world with cotton, yet vast permanent improvements will have been established, works of irrigation, railroads and canals, and better systems of agriculture, new and better tools introduced, the effect of all of which will be to permanently improve the condition of the laborer in those distant regions.

It is thus that the brotherhood of nations asserts itself. We may not, here, trace out the degrading influence upon labor which the existence of slavery has exerted in the past upon all nations, but we may trace out the manner in which the efforts for its overthrow have resulted in elevating labor throughout the world.

To return to the actual cotton question, you will have seen from what I have stated, that the true climate for cotton is not a tropical one, but one of considerable extremes of heat and frost—of moderate rain at the proper season, followed by dry summers; and to these qualities must be added clear sunshine, for cotton is essentially a sun plant. And you will see how wonderfully all these conditions are met by the condensation of the vapor raised from the warm waters of the gulf stream, brought inland and condensed upon the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge, and also by the equally wonderful provision by which Texas is made a great cotton State, although one of less certain crops, owing to severe droughts which occasionally destroy them.

But a word about soils. I dare not treat of soils, as I am neither chemist nor geologist, but one may find a most interesting and valuable analysis of the soils of the cotton States in a little book upon the culture of cotton, by Dr. Mallet, Professor of chemistry in the University of Alabama, and published in London by Chapman and Hall, in 1862.

The soil of the Sea Islands, on which the Sea Island cotton is produced, is very light and sandy, one on which very wretched crops of corn can be made. The Sea Island cotton is a different variety from the common cotton; it is a black seed cotton, requires special cultivation; and a crop can only be made by heavily manuring the land with a compost of marsh mud, salt, grass and reeds. On these islands, a wretched and isolated population of negroes, ill fed and badly clothed, has furnished wealth to a few planters.

The islands are unhealthy, but perhaps the causes of ill-health may be removed by drainage. The amount of the cotton has been less than the one hundred and fiftieth part of the entire crop, and if entirely given up, would have but little adverse effect on our manufactures. The manufacture of some of the very finest laces and organdies would cease in England and France, but only articles of luxury would thus be lost.

The soils on which the green seed, or great useful crop of cotton is raised, are divided as follows. The bottom lands of the rivers, on which, in favorable years, the great crops, per head and per acre, are

made—on these lands the alluvial soil is from thirty to sixty feet deep, of inexhaustible fertility, on which the wasteful systems of slave cultivation could make no impression in centuries of abuse; but these lands are not yet proved to be healthy; they were the abode of terrible fevers, until by the use of rain-water, stored in cisterns in winter, the malignant types of fever were banished, but the intermittent fever still prevails.

Next we have the cane-brake soil in Alabama and Mississippi, mostly lying over beds of rotten limestone, a deep, finely comminuted soil, requiring, like the bottom lands, much expense in clearing, twenty to thirty feet in depth, full of decayed vegetable matter, wonderfully retentive of moisture, and yielding great crops.

Lastly, we come to the prairie lands and the hill lands, hereafter to be the region of cotton farms and a dense population, and no longer the region of the exhaustive and wretched system of plantations under slave cultivation. The soil of the prairies and hills is rich and good, but not inexhaustible, like that of the bottoms; but so immense in extent is the land, that although slavery has blasted a portion of it, it has not nearly exhausted the whole area, and that over which it has passed in many cases needs only good cultivation to bring it up.

I do not mean to say that there have not been men of great intelligence among the planters, who have made the best possible use of their tools and chattels; but in the nature of the case they could not make the best use of the land.

They have maintained the supremacy of America, not by means of a good system, but because America possessed such superiority, in point of climate, over other cotton regions, and such a vast area of soil, either inexhaustible in quality or inexhaustible in quantity, that even the worst system of labor could not deprive them of a virtual monopoly.

They wasted a large portion of the seed, which takes from an average acre of land fifty pounds of mineral element where the fibre takes five—a seed so valuable that, could the plant be cultivated in the north, we should raise it for seed alone; they yet persisted in their course, despite the warnings of many of their own number.

Governor Wise condensed the whole system into an epigram: "The negroes skin the land and the white men skin the negroes."

I have spoken of the great range of upland prairie and hill country, than which there is no more healthy region in the United States. On this soil corn and grain thrive as well as cotton, fruit is in abundance, nutritious grasses are very numerous (but Northern men must here lose our green turfs)—stock can be raised in vast numbers—sheep cropping turnips from the soil, as in England, can be carried through the winter without shelter, and a thousand industries can be combined with cotton cultivation.

And if the crop of this range of country be not as great, per acre, as upon the bottoms, yet the crop, per hand, will soon be equal, for a man can cultivate vastly more cotton than he and his family can pick.

Eight to ten acres to the full hand is the limit beyond which the picking force of the plantation cannot be carried, but upon the prairies and hills a dense population will, in a few years, be gathered; then we shall find the cotton farmer cultivating twenty, thirty—aye, even fifty acres to the hand, with the certainty that he can call to his aid in the picking season the entire force required, who will be employed during the rest of the year in all the various industries of civilized life, but which dense population the barbarism of slavery has not even permitted to have an existence upon the territory which it cursed.

On these lands we shall soon see the principle established of making great crops from a small number of acres, new varieties of the cotton plant introduced, like the Tippoerah cotton, grown from a black seed variety, imported from Mexico just before the war, and which yields a staple much like that of Egypt and Brazil, intermediate between the Sea Island and our common cotton.

There are many impediments to be overcome, chief among them the enmity of the mass of mean whites, who dread the elevation of the negro.

The most reasonable men among the Southerners are the ex-Confederate officers—the men most interested in peace and good order are the land-holders, whose only resource is in the cultivation or sale of their lands; and it cannot be doubted that these two classes combined will, before another year, compel the more ignorant citizens to abate their prejudices, and if they do not cease to hate, at least cease to molest* Northern settlers.

I hope soon to see the scarcity of labor tending to proper treatment of the freedmen and to competition for their labor.

We are accustomed to regard the negroes in mass as an aggregate of four millions, but let us cease so to regard them, and consider them in relation to the area of territory on which they are placed, and we find only one family to the square mile.

The most dense negro population in any State is in Maryland, not in South Carolina. And now that slavery has ceased to repel a free white population, it will, by emigration, increase much more rapidly than the black, and presently the negro will cease to be a disturbing element, by being swamped in a dense population of whites.

We may gain some idea of the profitable nature of Southern agriculture from the fact that, in 1859 and 1860, the current prices at which slaves were hired out by their masters, the lessees assuming the cost of feeding and clothing and the risks of sickness, were from \$250 to \$350 per annum.

I have thus given a very superficial statement of the natural adaptation of our Southern lands to the cultivation of cotton, by which the Southern planter has maintained his monopoly.

Russia yields, as her surplus for export, wool, hemp, tallow and naval stores.

* There are no such cases, unless on provocation, which result everywhere.—EDITOR.

Germany, producing a surplus of cheap wool, and having a population too dense for its soil, is enabled, at low and insufficient wages to the working population, to furnish for export its manufactures of wool and worsted.

The South of Europe its wine, its oil and its silks. But England is chief in power among all nations, because, by means of her coal and iron, she can build cheap machinery. In no other country can a manufacturer establish his business on so small an outlay. It is the capital wrung by hard manual labor from the soil, which comes slowly to a nation as to an individual, and that nation which, like England, could first supplement its manual labor by the addition of machinery, at one-half or two-thirds its cost elsewhere, gained a power as ten to one, and secured an advanced position, which centuries may not wrest from her.

Bad laws and oppressive legislation, prohibitory export and import duties, may deprive a nation of its inherent power, as in Hungary, whose lands are so rich and productive that it has become a proverb, that Austria tries to "smother Hungary in her own grease."

But although the chief power lies in the ability to import raw materials, and by cheap machinery to export finished products, yet power almost equal may accrue to a nation which, like the United States, can, upon a little patch of its soil, less than the hundredth part of its area, produce a material which the whole world absolutely needs for its health and comfort. And such a commodity is the cotton of the United States.

By this product we can, at all times, in spite of constant and injurious changes in our tariff system, maintain our foreign commerce; true, we have other surplus for export, but none which this world cannot spare.

Now that the false and iniquitous system of labor by which our cotton has been raised is overthrown, it behoves us to see to it that a new system shall take its place, which shall be a blessing to all—a curse to none. Then may we rejoice in the virtual monopoly which we possess. It shall no longer be a temptation to the Southerner to break the bonds of the Union, and it shall surely give security for peace with those nations who need it from us, and to whom by means of it we may again become the best customers they have for their surplus manufactures or products of their soil. The power, which we possess, and on which the Southern rebels relied, can be easily demonstrated. In 1860 we made a crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton—enough to supply all the mills in Europe and America. Other countries furnished in that year about 750,000 bales, all of which could have been spared. Our crop was sufficient to supply 33,000,000 spindles in Great Britain, 12,000,000 upon the Continent, and 5,000,000 in the United States—50,000,000 in all.

These spindles, at only \$10 each, represent with their looms, bleacheries and print works, a fixed investment of \$500,000,000. In their operation, about 1,000,000 operators raised the five million bales of cotton from a value of \$200,000,000 to, at least, \$500,000,000, and thus furnished cheap clothing to the world.

The crop of 5,000,000 bales of cotton was made, estimating six bales to the hand, by a force of about 800,000 human chattels; and at \$1,250 each—a low price in 1860—these chattels represented a value of one thousand million dollars, or double the investment in machinery on which the cotton was worked.

And now, as we have defined the secret of power to be inherent in the soil, let us see on what this immense fabric of labor, machinery and capital rested. A few great planters, monopolizing the land, repelling free laborers, cultivated in cotton, to produce this result, only one and two-thirds per cent. of the area of the cotton States. Suppose the cotton country to be that portion of the United States south of the northern boundary of Tennessee, and to be represented by a common chequer-board, and if you wish to realize the exact quantity which was under cultivation in cotton in 1860, you must take exactly one square—no more, no less—one square of the sixty-four represents the entire cotton-field for 5,000,000 bales of cotton.

This is the power which the war has transferred from slavery to freedom.

And here you shall find the secret of the power of King Cotton. The foundation of all this immense structure of labor, capital and machinery, was only a little patch of Southern land, equal in size to old Massachusetts and little Rhode Island combined.

Can we wonder at the confidence of the Southern leaders? None knew better than they the power which they wielded by the possession of this land; none know it better now. Our wheat, our corn, our coal and iron, even our gold and silver, the world can spare, but our cotton the world cannot spare; this it must have if it would clothe itself cheaply and with comfort.

We may now pass to some of the other cotton countries. In Mexico, although further south than our cotton States, there are upon the higher plains large tracts of land well adapted to cotton, and from which some of the best varieties of the green seed cotton have come (for there seem to be as many varieties of the cotton plant as there are among strawberries with us). But from Mexico little aid can be expected in the supply of this staple for many years.

Brazil will probably yield this year a quantity equal to 130,000 bales of our weight of black seed cotton, most excellent in quality, better than any of our cotton, except the Sea Island (for which it serves as an acceptable substitute in many branches of manufacture). But in Brazil cotton increases slowly in competition with coffee and sugar, which in this, as in all the tropical climes, will pay much better at ordinary prices.

Upon the Paraguay and Parana rivers there is probably a cotton zone fully equal to our own, of immense extent, having a dry and healthy climate, a rich, moist soil, covered with nutritious grasses, in fact a country fit to produce the most useful cotton, and perhaps even

better adapted to the labor of the white man than the southern portion of our cotton States, but it is cursed by a government which has cramped all useful industry, and, for half a century, at least, the world can hope for little aid from this section.

Upon the West India Islands a little cotton is made upon the perennial plant; it is long and fine, but weak in staple and will almost cease to be cultivated when cotton falls to twenty-five cents in gold here.

In Italy much progress has been made, and Italy may continue to make a part of the cotton for the use of her own mills.

In Turkey and in Asia Minor there are doubtless large tracts of land suitable for cotton, and a climate which gives tolerable assurance of a crop, but subject to devastating storms and rains during the picking season. Their cotton is a coarse, but strong and useful variety, and probably much improvement might be made by the introduction of exotic seed, but the curse of a bad government and of a semi-barbarous people is upon the land, and this crop will disappear almost entirely when we again put our crop in market.

Egypt has made great strides, her Pacha is the largest and most successful cotton planter in the world, he employs the best engineers and the best implements, steam-ploughs, &c., but among his people the same plough in use among the Pharaohs is in use now. The crop of Egypt has increased from 90,000 to 440,000 bales; the cotton is long, strong and fine, better than our best, except the Sea Island.

At one time I thought the crop of Egypt might be increased to a very large extent. Very simple and inexpensive works would restore old methods of irrigation by which 2,000,000 acres superb cotton land could be put under cultivation, but already the limit has been reached, so much labor has been bestowed upon cotton (which takes twice the time to make a crop that grain takes in Egypt), as to cause a scarcity of food, and Egypt, which used to export grain largely, has this year been an importer, and the Pasha has issued an edict limiting the area of cotton. In consequence of this edict and of a bad season it is now estimated that the crop of this year will be less than 300,000 bales.

China and Japan furnished England a large supply of beautifully white and clean cotton, but so short in staple as to be almost useless. It is already disappearing from market and will not be seen again except in the time of a famine. I am told that the only use made of this staple in China and Japan is to wad the silk or cotton jackets which form the common wear. China and Japan produce no supply of cotton useful for spinning purposes, which they can afford to export.

We come now to India, the land of great promise but of little performance. She has given England during the war a little over a million bales per annum, of short, rough and dirty fibre, and seems to have reached her limit.

In consequence of the decline of American cotton to thirteen pence,

last spring, the crop of India cotton is already diminished. The theoretic crops of five and six million bales prove to have no existence in fact.

The truth is, India is not a true cotton country, her crop is only thirty to 100 pounds per acre. Exotic seed does not produce thrifty plants for more than one year, and in the face of our competition India must go back to its former insignificance.

India cotton can be used for coarse yarns, and a much larger proportion has always been spun in Germany, where labor is abundant and cheap; but with the scarcity of labor now prevailing in Lancashire, spinners will be forced to use our cotton or lose their operatives.

The Manchester Cotton Supply Association wrangles over the misgovernment of India, and in truth one can hardly realize in this country the obstinacy with which her land tenure is kept unaltered; but a change of government cannot change climate and soil, nor can it, under a century or two, change the character of the Hindoo people.

In 1857 Great Britain consumed of American Cotton.....	627,198,000 lbs.
In 1860.....	956,894,000 "
Increase.....	329,796,000 lbs.
In 1860 Great Britain consumed of other sorts than American.....	126,706,000 lbs.
In 1864 only.....	491,147,470 lbs
Increase.....	364,441,470 lbs.

So it appears that under the stimulus of four prices the increase of supply was but little more than the increased want, even had America maintained an average crop of 4,000,000 bales.

In 1860 the total supply of all Europe was 1,797,400,000 lbs., of which we furnished eighty-seven and a half per cent., at an average cost of eleven and a half cents per pound, equal to a little over 200,000,000.

In 1864 the total supply of Europe was 928,896,810 lbs., of which we furnished only 8 per cent. The cost was 44 cents per lb., equal to 400,000,000.

In 1850 the weekly consumption of cotton in England was 29,125 bales, of which 20,767 were American, 3,310 Brazilian, 1,542 Egyptian, 3,385 East Indian and 121 various.

In 1860 this weekly consumption was 48,523, of which 41,094 was American, 2,164 Brazilian, 1,804 Egyptian, 3,340 East Indian and 121 various.

Thus, it appears, that the immense increase in English manufacture depended on America.

And let me say one word here upon the mutual dependence of England and the United States. We are justly incensed against

England, but our anger should not be against the English. The people of England, the great masses are our friends.

They need our cotton and our grain; we need many of their manufactures. With peace between us the wages of the two countries will become equal by the rise in England.

If we war with them, we aid the class who are our enemies, and give them a new lease of power, and we injure our friends.

Instead of cherishing our anger, would it not be far more magnanimous to take England at her word, revise the laws of neutrals, the maritime law, and let it now be declared that private property is exempt from seizure upon the sea? Would not this be a vast step in the path of civilization; a real progress of ideas? To return from this digression.

Thus, although it may be asserted that cotton may be raised all over the world, yet with the exception of the region on the Paraguay and Parana rivers, we possess the only region in which there is the exact combination of soil and climate with a sufficient population necessary to mature a crop sufficient to meet the need of the world.

I am rejoiced that the large estimates of old cotton remaining at the end of the rebellion were erroneous, and that, with the small crop of this year, there may not be enough to cause any great reduction in price. The reorganization of industry and the protection of the colored laborers is a herculean task. The planters and the land-holders are eager to invite Northern settlers; as yet such settlers are unsafe, and must continue so until the men of property and influence, and the ex-confederate officers, who are the most reasonable of all, shall combine for the protection and advancement of the negro. This their interest must lead them to; for until peace and good order and habits of industry shall be renewed, their lands must be without permanent value, and they have nought beside.

But while I have proved that we have the control of the best cotton land in the world, I regret to see a proposition from the comptroller of the currency to tax cotton ten cents per pound. I do not regard the natural price of cotton to be over eight cents. I feel confident that when labor shall be completely reorganized its actual cost on good land will not exceed five cents, and that eight cents at the ports will pay a fair profit. A tax of 200 per cent. on the natural cost would be inexpedient, and would seriously check the renewal of cultivation. I think the country will get more revenue in the long run from a tax not exceeding three cents per pound; but in this I am, probably, a little below the average opinion of spinners.

ART. IV.—SHALL THE SPARTAN VIRTUES OF THE SOUTH SURVIVE THE WAR?

WE agree with Mr. Fitzhugh in his protest against a return to the regime of fashion and luxury at the South, already but too plainly indicated in every quarter. In regions scourged but twelve months ago by the demon of war, it is not difficult to-day to find all the fashions of Paris flaunted, and balls, dancing and dissipation in constant vogue. Let us hold on a little longer to the harder virtues of the war and indulge occasionally at least in its black broth.

What Mr. Fitzhugh says in a vein of irony of the nobler and happier life of the savage and the negro, must be taken *cum grano*, as we have seen that philosopher disport himself in the courtly saloons of the Capital in other days, imbibe the wines of France and puff the regalias of Habana and occasionally indulge himself in a broad cloth suit, which however never retained very long its finish. He has taken to the pipe now, and naturally enough

"Compounds for sins he is inclined to,
By damning those he has no mind to."

EDITOR.

CIVILIZED mankind might learn some useful lessons from savages and semi-savages, that would enable them to live more happily and contentedly with less of labor. The all-absorbing pursuit of wealth that occupies and harasses the minds of most of the civilized by day and by night, and leaves them no time for observation and reflection, no time for the cultivation of intellect, and little for social or family intercourse, is unfelt and unknown by the savage. He practically adopts the maxim, "sufficient for the day is the evil thereof," does no attempt to accumulate and hoard up for the future, which he may never live to see, nor to provide against inevitable misfortunes nor evils that may never arise. He trusts that by confining his wants to the actual necessities of life, he may at all times, by a few hours daily light labor, be able to supply those wants, or if he should live to extreme old age and become weak and decrepid, that his children and his grand-children will take care of him and provide for him as he earned and provided for them in their infancy. He is never harassed or rendered miserable by the cares of the rich nor the hard and excessive labor of the poor, as civilized people are.

Being too wise and sagacious to attempt, like the white man, to take a bond of indemnity from fate, or to insure himself against the future; when misfortune or death befall him, he meets them with dignified fortitude and impassive serenity. Living on plain and simple food, indulging in no luxuries, laboring little and taking a plenty of wholesome exercise, his diseases are few, rare and simple, and he is neither troubled with the many pains and aches which often torture the life of the rich, nor exhausted and prematurely worn out by the labors which shorten the lives of the working poor. He is too sensible to become the fool and the slave of fashion, to acquire artificial wants, and to work twelve hours a day, not to sustain life and health, but to jeopard life and to destroy health in the vain pursuit and rivalry of fashion. What matters it to him what the fit, the

cut, the color or the material of his clothing, provided it does not encumber him, and keeps him comfortable. When he in summer sleeps in the open air, do not the fields and forests around him, and the gorgeous Heavens above him, afford him a dwelling and a resting-place, more quiet, more beautiful and sublime, and more healthful and invigorating too, than the palaces of kings? And in winter how much better to breathe the open air clad in a warm blanket or a simple garment of furs by day, and to sleep in a cabin or a cave at night, with plenty of pure air and before a roaring fire, than to dwell in close and confined rooms, in the midst of an atmosphere poisoned alike by slow heat and frequent inhalations; and added to this to be "cabined, cribbed, confined," bandaged up and tortured by a tight coat, a tight waistcoat, horrible suspenders, tight pantaloons and tight boots, to be choked by a neckerchief and have one's ears half sawed off by a stiffly starched collar. Well dressed white men are slaves to their toilet, slaves whilst putting on and adjusting their multifarious and perplexing dress, and penitential martyrs to it after it is put on. But fashion, fickle as her chiefest votary, woman, and changeable as the morn, prescribes and demands it, and white men must obey her behests, for nature has made them the slaves of fashion, and doubled their cares and their labors by so constituting them. The savage leaves his children to run abroad unrestrained, "*in puris naturalibus*" as innocent in appearance and in feeling as marble statuary, and more beautiful than it, or any other production of art or of nature. Naked little children are the loveliest, the purest, the most innocent and graceful things in the world. Young children require almost constant motion and exercise, are injured by confinement, and learn more by outdoor observation and experience in a week, than they would learn in a school-room in a year. How natural, how human and how beautiful the custom of all savages to permit them to spend their early years at play, all the while acquiring useful knowledge and insensible educations. How differently, how cruelly, how unnaturally and how unwisely do the civilized whites treat their children. Fashion requires that the little things should be bound and bandaged up in tight clothing that pains them, conceals their beauty, destroys their gracefulness, and renders them stiff, awkward and artificial in their movements and their manners. Cruel fashion does not cease its persecution of the little innocents even here. So soon as they can fairly toddle along, they must be sent to infant schools, where nasal-twanged school marms confine them in close rooms for six hours, getting lessons in uneasy postures, and then give them tasks to be learned at home. What an effectual and ingenious way this of retarding the growth and development of both mind and body! Lord Brougham says that a child up to five years of age learns more from observation and experience than it will ever learn from every source in after life. But how can a child learn anything shut up in a school room and excluded from every avenue to knowledge? The caprice of fashion costs the parents the salary and board of a school

marm, and the school marm, herself the slave of fashion, must have a new set of school books every six months, for books go out of fashion now as fast as bonnets. The tyranny of fashion, self-imposed as it is, costs civilized people more than the amount that they pay in taxes to government, without adding at all to convenience or comfort, but on the contrary increasing thereby our cares and troubles, for we are continually expending money in things wholly useless or entirely superfluous, merely because it is fashionable so to do, and casting off things that are useful and convenient, and that were costly very often, to procure very inferior articles in their place, merely because the latter are in vogue and the former have gone out of fashion. How can there be real progress or improvement in a world where what is good and excellent is thrown aside every day to give place to what is new and fashionable, however indifferent or vile. In literature especially is this capricious, unjust and evil influence of fashion felt; books become the rage and are bought and read by everybody in one generation, which are thrown aside with disgust and contempt in the next, to give place probably to a new sort of literature, more worthless than that rejected and cast aside. Fashion is silly, as it is unjust and capricious, and never applauds or patronizes what is really worthy and meritorious. A good book never was fashionable, never was all the rage, neither in the age in which it was written nor in after ages. It is true, whatever is excellent and truly meritorious, is apt in the long run to be justly appreciated, but only by the few wise and select. The votaries of fashion are universally weak people, utterly incapable of understanding, appreciating or realizing what is good in art or literature, or in any other way. Gaudy caricature alone suits their tastes. They read novels, and all flash sensational periodicals, but they never read (except when compelled at school) the Bible, nor the Greek and Roman classics, nor the English classics, nor translations of standard works from any language. Fashion is a low, vulgar thing, and its followers are low-minded, silly, vulgar people, yet these trifling people drag the reluctant world of sensible people along after them. None can long resist the behests of fashion—that is, none of the civilized races. Negroes, Indians and all savages are too sensible and philosophic to labor twelve hours a day in the vain and delusive pursuit of fickle, ever-changing fashion. They have the good taste and good sense to prefer what is prescriptive, what has been tested and found well adapted, useful and convenient, and what requires little labor to obtain or manufacture, to what is new, fashionable, inconvenient and costly. Does not this show good sense and sound practical philosophy? Savages are the most thorough conservatives, and we like them all the better for it.

But we must return to our little infant savages, whom we left wandering about at large, in paradisaical nudity, learning self reliance, and acquiring all sorts of useful knowledge and practical wisdom, from the seductive and delightful study of the great book of nature. How easily and rapidly does their education proceed. In

this great book, man and his nature is their first study, and he, in the savage state, is so simple, guileless and unsophisticated, that it is easy to comprehend him. Then he observes, studies, and makes useful deductions from viewing the trees in the forests, the grasses, vegetables and fruits in the fields, the birds in the air, the beasts in the woods, the fishes and the fowls in the bays and the rivers; in fact, all of animate and inanimate nature. He becomes versed in the knowledge of human nature, of botany, of natural history, of astronomy, meteorology, mineralogy, geography and geology in their practical and useful applications, in all save their scientific nomenclature and lumbering vocabulary. He knows them in the concrete, just as they have come, in all their beauty and perfection, from the hand of God and nature. He is too wise and too religious to inquire how they came here, to dissect, anatomize and analyze them, in the sceptical and profane attempt to learn how they exist, who made them, how long they have existed, how they germinate, and blossom, and grow and bear fruit and perish. The secrets of life he does not attempt to fathom. He thanks God for all his gifts; will not look a gift horse in the mouth, nor examine, like a scientific geologist, the teeth of "terra mater" to find out how old she is, satisfied that, however old, she will last as long as he will have use for her. He learns the uses of the gifts of nature, as medicines, food, clothing, &c., and, true philosopher as he is, troubles himself with no further inquiries. Whilst he is thus unconsciously studying the book of nature, he begins, also, to learn to make a living, not by what we whites consider labor, but by pursuing the most delightful amusements. He makes traps, and dead-falls, and snares, and pits, and spears, and fishing tackle, and nets, and bows and arrows, and with them entraps, catches or kills quadrupeds, and birds, and oysters, and fish, and all kinds of game. His life is a holiday, a life of high, exciting and varied enjoyment, or of careless ease. In Europe, kings and noblemen are almost the only men who are permitted to hunt or shoot game; 'tis royal sport, but sport which the cares of state seldom leave royalty time to enjoy. The savage pursues game almost every day of his life, and enjoys the pursuit with more zest than kings, or noblemen, or American shopkeepers, farmers, or mechanics do, because the game, the oysters and the fish which he catches afford him delightful and luxurious subsistence. He does not eat stale meat and fish, and vegetables and oysters in close rooms, filled with unwholesome scents and a noxious atmosphere, but whilst they are fresh and pure he cooks and eats them in the open air, under the glorious canopy of heaven. This done, he drives away dull care with his fragrant pipe, then takes a nap, awakes, and is ready for a long and pleasant talk. Is not this the true philosophy of life? How very preferable to the life of the millions of white laborers in Europe and America, who toil from ten to twelve hours a day in fields, or shops, or mines, or factories, or on board ships, and who have scarce time for necessary rest, none for amusement; who live in small, close, and uncomfortable houses, breathe a fetid atmosphere, and

eat a scant allowance of indifferent and stale food. The Roman people, when treated by the nobility as our vulgar bosses treat modern white laborers, used to run away to Mount Sacre, or Mount Aventine, to strike for higher wages, but the nobility always got the better of them as they do of our trades' union folks when they strike for better wages. There is but one means of escape from slavery to skill and capital, and that is to run clean off into the wilderness, where there is no skill or capital, and become wise, indolent, free, and philosophic savages. You have tried trades' unions, tried the ballot, tried strikes, tried the ten-hours rule, but all in vain. We advise you, our friends, to pack up some duds in carpet bags and flee to the far-off forests and prairies, or join the negroes in Africa, if you would be free, and wise, and philosophic, and live by light labor, or by delightful amusement. If we were younger we should certainly join you; at all events, you shall have our very best wishes.

Now, we have a moral in this matter. We write for the people of the South. We strenuously advise them to cut loose from the tyranny of fashion, and lessen thereby, fully by one-half, the expenses of reasonable and comfortable living. Never did people fight more bravely, or evince more patience and fortitude in bearing up against want and privation than did we in our late war. We cared nothing for fashion then. Shall we, in our present poor and destitute condition, become again the slaves of fashion, and quadruple our labors thereby? Shall the Empress Eugenie dictate to us what we shall wear, and how we shall live? for at present she sets the fashions for Paris, and Paris for the world. Together, they exercise a power over civilized Christendom greater than that of the Pope, far greater, for weal or for woe, than was ever wielded by any imperial potentate. We of the South have abundance, superabundance of fertile lands, and may live by very light labor if we will but reject the superfluities that fashion dictates. Why not have fashions of our own? Why not imitate the fashions of old Rome, in her early, palmy and glorious days? Why not win distinction by the simplicity of our lives, and the economy and frugality of our living? Do we not all admire far more a Socrates in his little house, with his bare head and shoeless feet, or Diogenes in his shirt and tub, or Fabricius, or Cincinnatus, or the Catos, in all their simplicity and poverty, to Croesus or Lucullus? Do not simplicity of living and frugality always command a respect and admiration that wealth, extravagance and luxury never can! The world intuitively and unconsciously knows that the man who labors not, and produces not, yet extravagantly wastes, is stealing. Disguise it as you may, luxury and extravagance are dishonesty, and in time mankind find it out, and hate and despise the luxurious and dishonest. We of the South may borrow useful hints from the negro—from savage life—for the negro in America is still, and ever will be, a savage, but in some respects a practical philosopher. Or, if we scorn to take lessons from the savage negro, let us adopt the manners and mode of living of the Spartans, of the Greek philosophers, and of the early Romans. Let us sedulously attend to

our religious, moral and intellectual improvement, and freely spend money for such purposes, not under the dictates of fashion, but when and where experience shows it may be spent with profitable results.

It will require ten times as much of moral courage to cut loose from the dominion of fashion as it did to secede from and fight the multitudinous North. In that contest the women were by far our best and most devoted soldiers. They were ready to give up to their country their husbands, children, friends and relatives, and their properties, but we fear they will not be willing to give up the Fashions.

ART. V.—PROPOSED BANKING SYSTEM FOR THE SOUTH.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY AND VICES OF THE PRESENT NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

THE author of the following article, which he sends us in manuscript and addresses to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, sends also an able pamphlet, in which he very fully presents and expounds a New Banking System, proposed for the adoption of the country, and more especially for the South. He will be happy to furnish the pamphlet to all who may desire to study the system.*

Though the experience of some of our States has been unfavorable to the *property* instead of *specie* basis (for example Louisiana), which is advocated, we have never been very clear that the measure has had a fair test, but rather in-

* The principle of the system is, that the currency shall represent an *invested* dollar, instead of a *specie* dollar.

The currency will, therefore, be redeemable by an invested dollar, unless the bankers choose to redeem it with specie.

Theoretically the capital may be made up of any property whatever. But, in practice, it will doubtless be necessary, in order to secure public confidence in the currency, that the capital shall be property of a fixed and permanent nature, liable to few casualties and hazards, and yielding a constant, regular, and certain income, sufficient to make the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, hereafter mentioned, worth ordinarily par of specie in the market.

The best capital of all will probably be mortgages; and they may perhaps be the only capital, which it will ever be expedient to use.

This capital is to be put into joint stock, held by Trustees, and divided into shares, of one hundred dollars each, or any other sum that may be thought best.

This Stock may be called the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, and will be entitled to the dividends.

The dividends will consist of the interest on the mortgages, and the profits of the banking.

Another kind of Stock, which may be called *Circulating Stock*, will be created, *precisely equal in amount* to the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK*, and divided into shares of *one dollar each*.

This *Circulating Stock* will be represented by certificates, scrip, or bills, of various denominations, like our present bank bills—that is to say, representing *one, two, three, five, ten, or more shares, of one dollar each*.

These certificates, scrip, or bills of the *Circulating Stock* will be issued for circulation as a currency, by discounting notes, &c., as our bank bills are now.

This *Circulating Stock* will be entitled to no dividends; and its value will consist wholly in its title to be received, at its nominal value, in payment of debts due to the bank, and to be redeemed by the *PRODUCTIVE STOCK* unless the bankers chose to redeem it with specie, and the *Circulating Stock* will be in the nature of a lien upon the *Productive Stock*.

cline to think that, with proper guards and restrictions there is merit in it. This is a favorable opportunity to examine the whole subject, for in a little while the question of the currency will be the most absorbing and exciting one which ever addressed itself to the attention of any people.—*Editor.*

I take the liberty of sending you two pamphlets relative to "*A New System of Paper Currency*," and of enquiring whether you see any good reason why the Government should be in any way unfriendly to the establishment of banks on this plan in the South. I think that such banks, in great numbers, would speedily be established, and be of the greatest utility in reviving the industry and promoting the prosperity of the South, if it could but be understood that the United States Government would be in no way unfriendly to them.

Under this system, *land*—that is, mortgages upon land—is the best of all possible capital. Mortgaged at only half its ordinary value, the real estate of the country (according to its last valuation in 1860), would furnish five thousand millions of loanable capital; five thousand millions of capital, which, *as loanable capital*, is now lying idle. All this could be loaned in the form of currency, the best possible form in which credit can be given. And this currency would all be perfectly solvent—specie in, or specie out of, the country; would all be substantially equal in value, dollar for dollar, with gold; and could all be redeemed on demand, *according to its terms*—that is, in the capital itself, if not redeemed with specie.

Such an amount of credit, furnished in the form of currency, would supercede the necessity for all other forms of credit; would introduce cash payments in all transactions between man and man; would give such an impulse, as has never been given, to manufacturing industry; would induce manufacturing laborers to migrate to this country in immense numbers; would speedily double, triple, or quadruple our machinery, and introduce it into the South and West; and would be, in short, all that is needed, in addition to our present facilities, for making our country the greatest manufacturing country in the world.

I think, for the reasons given in some of the chapters, that, as a matter of constitutional law, the system stands on the same footing with patents; and that (if the opinions of the courts on such subjects are sound) the faith of the United States is therefore pledged to protect the system, and the full and free enjoyment of it, not only against all taxation and interference by the State Government, but also against all taxation and interference by the General Government. If this legal position be sound, all questions are settled, and the faith of the United States is pledged, not only that the Government will not obstruct, nor in any way oppose, the adoption of the system by the people, but that it will, in all legal ways, protect them in the full and free enjoyment of it. And the people have no occasion to consult either Congress or the State Legislatures as to whether it shall be adopted; but may at once establish as many banks as they please.

But, independently of that consideration, why should the United

States Government be unfriendly to the system? I will attempt to anticipate your reasons, and answer them.

1. Perhaps you will say that the system would make too much currency. I answer that there is no such thing as having too much paper currency, provided every separate piece of paper represents a separate piece of property, which can be delivered on demand in redemption of the paper. All the trouble that has ever heretofore arisen from a paper currency, has resulted solely from the fact that the paper was either irredeemable on demand, or not redeemable in full, or not redeemable at all.

The commercial value of paper currency does not depend, as so many suppose, upon the nominal amount there is in the market, but upon the simple fact of its redeemability—that is, upon the certainty of its being redeemed, upon the time when it will be redeemed, and upon the commercial value of the property with which it will be redeemed. Paper that will certainly be redeemed on demand, with gold, has the same commercial value with the gold. Paper that will certainly be redeemed on demand with wheat, has the same commercial value with the wheat. Paper that will certainly be redeemed, on demand, with any other property, whose market value is known, has the same commercial value with such other property. And if the commercial value of such other property be as fixed as that of gold, and as well known as that of gold, the paper representing it has as much commercial value, and makes as good a currency, as paper that should represent gold. And the amount of such paper in the market has nothing to do with its value. A large amount has the same value, dollar for dollar, as a smaller amount; for each separate piece of paper represents a separate piece of property, one of which is as valuable as another. If it were possible that all the property in the world could be thus accurately represented, at its true and known market value, by paper that would certainly be redeemed, on demand, by a delivery of the property it represented, no harm could come of the amount of currency thus furnished; for no more of it could be kept in circulation than was wanted for legitimate purposes; and every species of property would stand in, and only in, its just and true relations to every other species of property. All property cannot be thus represented; but there is no harm in being as much of it thus represented as possibly can be, or as may be found convenient by those who choose to buy and sell, borrow and lend, property in that manner. No contracts ever made between man and man, are intrinsically more just and legitimate than those by which such paper is bought and sold, lent and borrowed; and Government has as much right to prohibit all contracts whatsoever between man and man, as it has to prohibit contracts in such paper.

Under my system, there is always a dollar in bank for every dollar in circulation; and the entire currency of the country can all be redeemed at once, if not in specie, then in the capital which the currency represents, which is of substantially the same market value

with specie, which will generally be preferred to specie, and which is promised in default of specie. So that the bankers' contracts can always be fulfilled to the letter.

When (as under my system, by means of mortgages, it may be) one half the real estate of the country can be cut up into parcels, and represented by a paper currency, and the commercial value of these parcels will be as fixed, and as well known, as the commercial value of gold, is it not stark folly and suicide for a nation to deny themselves the use of all this currency and credit, and rely instead upon a contemptible quantity of gold and silver, which is here to-day and gone to-morrow?

2. But perhaps you will say that so much paper currency would inflate prices. I answer that there is no such thing as an inflation of prices *above their true standard*, by a paper currency that is certainly solvent, and will certainly be redeemed on demand, according to its terms—whatever those terms may be. The paper then necessarily passes only at its true value—that is, at the value of the property that can be delivered in redemption of the paper.

All currency, whether coin or paper, is mere merchandise, like any other property. It is simply exchanged for other property, just as other property is exchanged for it. And the Government has no more right to prohibit such an exchange, or to interfere with the prices at which currency is bought and sold, than it has to prohibit the sale of any other property, or to interfere with the prices at which such other property is bought and sold. The prices which currency of all kinds will maintain in free and open market, are the true measures of its value relative to other commodities; and, what is the same thing, are the true measures of the value of all other commodities relative to the currency. Consequently there can never be such a thing as an inflation of prices, unless where there is some deception or ignorance as to the true character of the currency.

3. Perhaps you may say that the introduction of this system would tend to postpone specie payments. I answer, that the system, if established both North and South, instead of postponing specie payments would substantially restore them at once. This it would do for these reasons:—First, it would supersede, in a great measure, all demand for specie, by furnishing a currency that the people would generally prefer to specie. Secondly, it would always be redeemable on demand, *according to its terms*—that is, the bankers could always fulfill their promises *to the letter*. And when bankers fulfill their contracts to the letter—whatever that may be—specie payments are, to all practical purposes, restored. If, for example, all currency promised wheat on demand, and wheat could always be delivered on demand in redemption of the currency, specie payments would be, to all practical purposes, restored. A suspension of specie payments, by the banks, means simply a refusal to fulfill their contracts, whatever they may be. Under my system, a bank would never have any motive or occasion to refuse to fulfill its contracts. It always has the means to fulfill them. And it could gain nothing, and save nothing, by refusing to fulfill them.

Under my system, therefore, specie payments, instead of being postponed, would be, to all practical purposes, restored at once; and not only without any disturbance to credit, or depression of industry, but while furnishing the greatest amount of credit and currency, and stimulating industry to the highest degree.

4. Perhaps you will say that, under my system, specie would leave the country. I answer, first, that no harm would be done if it should; and, secondly, that no system would tend so much to bring specie into the country. It would bring specie into the country, because it would tend to develop, to the highest degree, the industry of the country; and the greater the industry of the country, the more we have to sell, and the less we have to buy; and consequently the greater the balances of specie brought into the country. The specie thus brought in, however, would neither go into circulation nor be held by the banks, except in very small amounts; inasmuch as the paper currency would generally be preferred for circulation, and the banks would have very little use for specie. The specie, therefore, would, for the most part, be held in the seaports as merchandise, or be consumed in the arts.

5. Perhaps you will say that the establishment of this system would supersede the necessity for banks under the national system. Admitted. But what of that? Even if it be conceded—contrary to all judicial opinion on this subject—that Congress have power to incorporate the national banks, still they have no constitutional power to force that system upon the country by prohibiting, or making war upon, all other systems which the people may prefer.

Another reason, and a practical instead of a legal one against any such attempt on the part of Congress, is, that the South is wholly *unable* to adopt the United States system, because she is too poor to purchase United States stocks for that purpose. This is a patent and notorious fact, and presents an insuperable obstacle to any general adoption of the system at the South. And the question, as a practical one, therefore, arises, whether you are going to forbid their having any banks at all, until, without the aid of banks, they shall become able to purchase United States stocks to be used as capital?

Under my system, *land* is the best of all possible capital; and the South has that in abundance; and it is the only suitable capital she has. If permitted to use that capital, without molestation from the United States, she can at once place herself on the high road to prosperity. If deprived of the use of this capital, her industry can be revived but slowly, very slowly compared with what it otherwise might be. Will the United States attempt to deny her rights to the enjoyment of this her legitimate and indispensable resource for promoting her prosperity? What motive have the United States to adopt such a course? Will the South be better enabled to pay taxes by having her industry crippled by the United States? Will the South love the Union any better for having her prosperity arbitrarily obstructed by the United States? Will peace and

quiet and friendship between the whites and the blacks at the South be promoted by depriving the whites of all means of reviving their industry, and, consequently, of employing the blacks and paying them wages? What the *whites* of the South want, at this time, above all other things, is the means of developing their industry, by employing their own labor, and the labor of the blacks, to the best advantage; and what the *blacks* want, at this time, above all other things—at least, above all other things that they are at all likely to get—is labor and wages, abundant labor, and the highest possible wages. To both of these classes, then, currency, and a great amount of it, are indispensable. The price of cotton is now so high, and will be for years, that, if the whites can but get capital to carry on their industry, the competition among them for the labor of the black man will insure him protection, good treatment and high wages; and the whites and blacks will thus be brought together by a union of interest and mutual dependence and benefits; a union that will secure the permanent security of both; and the only union that will secure permanent peace and friendship between them. But let the United States make war upon this system at the South, and it, *so far*, virtually enforces and perpetuates the stagnation of industry, the consequent poverty of the whites, their inability to employ the labor of the blacks, and the consequent idleness, vice, crime and wretchedness of the blacks, and perpetual and violent hatred and conflict between the two races.

The carrying of capital from the North to revive the industry of the South, is like carrying water in pint cups to irrigate an immense territory parched with drought. My banking system, based upon their own lands, would give an ample and perpetual supply. The general adoption of this system by the South would, almost instantly, double the value of all her real property, and also speedily double her productive industry. It would at once establish her credit in the North and in England, and enable her to supply herself with everything she needs. And the benefits of this increased wealth, industry and credit would not be monopolized by the whites, but would be liberally shared in by the blacks as a necessary result from the increased demand for their labor.

Will the Government be, in any manner, justified in suppressing—to such a degree as, by the prohibition of this system, it would suppress—the industry of ten millions of people, whose industrial rights it is, at this time, as much *constitutionally* bound to protect, and whose industrial interests it is, at this time, as much *constitutionally* bound to promote, as it is to protect the industrial rights, and promote the industrial interests, of any other ten millions of the people of the United States. Will it be, in any manner, justified in suppressing all this industry for the contemptible, tyrannical, and senseless purpose of compelling them to use a currency which they are incapable of supplying themselves with? or to adopt a banking system which they are utterly unable to put in operation?

But, sir, suppose that, from any motive, the Government should

attempt to suppress all this industry in order to force the national banking system upon the South, the important question arises, Is the attempt likely to succeed?

You have yourself already (in your last annual report) declared the legal tender acts unconstitutional; and I can hardly conceive that you can any longer claim that the bank act, of which the legal tender acts are so vital a part, is constitutional.

But, independently of this particular feature, all the judicial opinion extant is against the constitutionality of the bank act. In the case of "*McCulloch vs. Maryland*," the Supreme Court declared that the charter of the old United States bank was constitutional distinctly and solely upon the ground that the bank was a needful and proper agent for keeping and disbursing the public moneys; which duties the bank, by its charter, agrees, and was required to perform, free of all charge to the Government. The opinion of the Court was simply this, that, if the Government needed such an agent for fulfilling any of its constitutional duties, it had the power to create one *for that purpose*. But this opinion, which went to justify the creation of a single bank, with a few branches, needful and convenient for the performance of specific duties on behalf of the Government, has no tendency whatever to justify the creation of fifteen hundred banks, for which the Government has no use, and that are required to perform no duties at all for the Government.

The real object of Congress in establishing these banks, and suppressing, so far as they can, all others, is to limit and control the currency of the country; and that is equivalent to limiting and controlling the credit, industry, commerce and wealth of the country, and bestowing them, as privileges, upon their favorites, which favorites, in this case, are the bankers and their customers. No possible attempt, on the part of Congress, could be more flagrantly unconstitutional, tyrannical or unjust than this. It is equivalent to a declaration that the rights of credit, commerce, industry and wealth are no longer to be regarded as the natural or constitutional rights of the people at large, to be enjoyed justly and impartially by all; but that they are henceforth to be considered as mere privileges, to be dispensed at will by Congress to their favorites.

If Congress have any power to say who may, and who may not, issue bank notes, they have the same power to say who may, and who may not, issue promissory notes; for bank notes are nothing but promissory notes, differing, in no legal quality, from any other promissory notes; and Congress have as much constitutional authority to suppress one of these kinds of notes as the other. They have as much constitutional power to confer upon their favorites the *exclusive* privilege of issuing common promissory notes as they have to confer upon their favorites the *exclusive* privilege of issuing bank notes; and one of these acts would be a no more direct or flagrant attack upon all freedom and equality in regard to credit, industry, commerce and wealth than is the other.

Under what color of authority is this astounding usurpation at-

tempted? Solely this: It is said that Congress may have occasion to deposit money with more or less banks; and, therefore, they have power to assume absolute control of all the banking business of the country, and confer it as a privilege upon their favorites. As well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion sometimes to advertise, in public newspapers, proposals for furnishing certain supplies to the Government, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all newspaper printing in the country; to incorporate all newspaper printers; to say who may, and who may not, publish newspapers; to say who may, and who may not, advertise in them; to prescribe the conditions on which alone newspapers may be published and advertisements inserted in them; and thus to confer these privileges upon their favorites. Or, as well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion to procure more or less other printing to be done for the Government, and may have power to incorporate one or more companies so do the Government printing, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all the printing in the country; to incorporate such companies as they please, and to suppress all others; and, in short, to say who may, and who may not, practice the art of printing, and to prescribe all the conditions upon which printers shall be allowed to print books or anything else for the people at large. Or, as well might it be said that, because Congress have occasion, at times, to contract with shipowners to transport men and supplies for the Government, and may have power to incorporate those with whom they thus contract, therefore they have power to assume absolute control of all shipping and shipping business; to incorporate so many companies of shipbuilders and shipowners as they see fit; to prescribe the kind of ships to be built, and the terms on which alone they shall be owned and employed; and to suppress all other shipbuilding and navigation in the country. Equally well, also, might it be said that, because Congress may have occasion to make contracts for the supply of horses, beef, pork, grain, carriages, clothing, etc., etc., for the army, and may have power to incorporate those with whom these contracts are made, therefore they have power to assume entire control of the whole business of raising horses and cattle and grain, and the making of carriages and clothing of the people at large; to prescribe who may, and who may not, engage in these several occupations, and all the conditions on which they may be carried on; and to limit the supply of all these commodities at their discretion.

All these usurpations would be no more flagrantly unconstitutional and tyrannical than is that of Congress in attempting to control the paper currency of the country—the great instrumentality by which nearly all the industry and commerce of the country are carried on—and giving the privilege of supplying it to corporations of their own creation.

Whether the Courts will sustain these usurpations remains to be seen. If they should, it will be equivalent to a declaration that, so far as they are concerned, the Constitution is at an end.

It is worthy of notice, that, of the nine justices now on the bench of the Supreme Court, at least six of them, viz, Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Clifford, Swayne and Field were members of the party that put down the old United States bank on the ground of its being unconstitutional.

Chase also stands committed against the unconstitutionality of that bank. When seeking the senatorship from Ohio in 1849, in a letter to J. G. Breslin, urging "a cordial union between the old line Democracy and the free Democracy," he said:

"The free Democracy, holding in common with the old line Democracy, the cardinal and essential doctrines of the Democratic faith, believe that the time has come for the application of those doctrines to the subject of slavery, *as well as to the subjects of currency and trade.* I am a Democrat, unreservedly, and I feel earnestly solicitous for the success of the Democratic organization and the triumph of its principles. The doctrines of the Democracy, on the subjects of trade, *currency* and special privileges, command the entire assent of my judgment.*

Of "the doctrines of the Democracy on the subject of *currency*," none were so conspicuous as that of their opposition to a United States bank.

I do not know the former opinions of the other two justices, Miller and Davis, but it is highly probable that they were the same with those of their associates.

It is also worthy of notice that, with a single exception (Curtis), all the other justices of that Court who received their appointments within the last thirty-five years, viz: Taney, McKinley, Catron, Barbour, Daniell, Woodbury and Campbell, held the same opinion as to the constitutionality of the old United States bank.

If, after so uniform a course of judicial opinion, for so long a period of years, as to the unconstitutionality of the former bank (which, to say the least, had some color of argument in its favor), the present bench shall sanction such an utter monstrosity as the present national banking system, they will thereby virtually proclaim to the world, that, with them, the Constitution is a dead letter, and that usurpation never found, or could desire, more supple and corrupt instruments than themselves. And yet the prospect, or the supposed prospect, of such corruption on their part, is the only ground on which the present banking system rests for its chance of being sustained.

It is further worthy of notice that the present President of the United States originally held the opinion that the old United States bank was unconstitutional. If his opinion on that point remains unchanged, he is bound not only to veto every modification of the present system, but to use his whole influence for the destruction of the system itself.

Moreover, there can be no doubt that a great majority of the people at large held the old bank unconstitutional; and such is very likely the opinion of a majority of the people at this time in regard

* This letter was afterwards brought up in the Senate, and is given in the *Cong. Globe* for 1849-50, p. 135.

to the present system. At any rate, none can reasonably doubt that open and vehement war will be made upon the present system, so soon as more urgent matters are disposed of.

The prospects of sustaining the present system, therefore, are evidently not such as to justify the Government in resisting the introduction of any other system whatever, that stands on legitimate principles, and which the people may desire.

I should like to say much more, but trust I have already said enough to secure your careful consideration of this matter.

Your obedient servant,

Boston, Mass.

LYSANDER SPOONER.

ART. VI.—NOVELS OF SIR E. BULWER LYTTON.

THE mischievous spirit of wanton boyhood, which takes delight in throwing stones through the neighbor's window, and then, from some secure retreat, watching the disgusted landlord as he fumes and frets over his broken panes—that spirit does not pass away with the frolicsome hours of youth, but only finds a more sedate and dignified form of expression.

Behold yon critic in his lonely closet, and by his well-trimmed lamp, and you will see that the love of mischief is there, only that instead of the shining face of the light-hearted boy, it wears a countenance bearded, and wrinkled, and severe.

In that well-used book before him are gathered the set phrases and smooth sentences that he has as carefully selected as the barefooted stripling selects his pebbles from the brook, and which here lie in keeping for future sport and fun. At last his opportunity comes. An aspiring author transforms his castles in the air into solid structures of paper and ink, and he listens anxiously for the world's praise of this well-built edifice of his brain. But the critic sees only its glass windows, its weak places; out comes his sling, and away go the chosen stones whizzing through the air; then there is heard a shivering of glass; the poor author tears his hair, stamps his foot, and rails out wild maledictions upon this evil world; and the critic laughs in his sleeve. And we see full well that the child has been father to the man.

Many, indeed, have been the sportful critics who have let fly their missiles at the polished panes of Bulwer, and if they have not been smashed to pieces, it has been because such tiny pebbles, from such feeble arms, make no impression upon their strong surface, but only tapped it lightly, and fell down as harmlessly as gentle drops of rain.

We do not mean to intimate that Bulwer is impervious to criticism, but we do mean to censure these ready-made critics, who, having read superficially and studied not at all, have set to work to demolish his fair name by applying to his character such epithets as "Sugared Monsters," "Painted Devils," and "Devils in Disguise." Petty mischief in the merry-making boy may be looked over, but

in the grown-up man it is execrable, even though he call himself a critic, and wear spectacles on his nose, and a quill behind his ear. Some of these professional fault-finders go off into dissertation on the pernicious effects of novels generally, using Bulwer as their text; but it is too late in the day of civilization for such condemnation to fall otherwise than flatly on enlightened years. The narrow prejudices against novels passed away with these old Quaker notions, which were scarcely better than superstition, or linger only in these relics of antique stupidity, who, wrapt up in their own self importance, are as impotent to do harm as the toad encased in the stone formation of a by-gone century. Music is no longer reprehensible because some wild spirits indulge in bacchanalian songs. Dancing in healthful moderation is no longer a sin because some make it the accompaniment of idle dissipation. For the sunny gladness of childhood to burst out into joyous laughter is no longer prohibited, because some children are boisterous and bad. For a man to kiss a wife on Sunday is no longer culpable provided she is his own, and a romance is not regarded as "*ipso facto*" a tract of the devil, because some romances have been distributed by missionaries of his infernal majesty. A novel even is acknowledged to be a good thing, provided it is a good novel, written in a clever style, treating a proper subject, and inculcating a sound morality.

The critic's duty is a high one, and should not be used for personal gratification. When a work is published we do not want every point it makes, or doesn't make, turned into a peg by the critic upon which to hang his own notions of propriety. We wish to know what the views of the author are, how he has maintained them, and whether or not the book is worthy of an introduction into the boudoir and the parlor; and that the opinion of the critic be not merely his own "*ipse dixit*," but illustrated and explained by extracts from the book in question. Otherwise we may smile at the critic's wit, and cry "*bravo*" when he has sent a round stone plum through the author's window. But we are none the wiser or better for these graceful exploits; we have been simply amused—that's all.

The aim of this article is to expose the unfairness or dullwittedness of some of Bulwer's maligners—to let fall back upon their own heads some of the projectiles which they have so idly thrown upward at him.

Early in the present century, while yet the world was filled with sickly and diluted imitations of the Conrads and Laras of Byron, around whose vices that gifted misanthrope had thrown a glittering garb, Bulwer, a youth unknown to fame, was putting forth his first steps upon the uncertain path of letters. His mind was too strong to give way to the common weaknesses of cotemporary youths, and to his clear vision it was plain that there was something else for him to do in this world besides looking fierce and broken hearted, wearing unhappy looks, broad collars and flowing neckties, and spending his time half in vicious dissipation, and the other half in reviling those who did do, or did not do the same. He had no liking for the

arrogant, dictatorial selfishness of Byron's characters. He saw the follies of fashionable society as clearly as that ascetic bard, but with more kindness; and to him, possessing so keen a discernment, so fluent a pen, and so ready a wit, to see was to be irresistibly tempted.

He wrote, and the result was a satire, under the name of Pelham. It was a great improvement upon Byron's mawkish sentimentality and fierce intolerance. Life in Pelham appears as a good humored joke; it had been represented by the crippled lord as an outrageous imposition.

As soon as Pelham appeared there was a real literary melee, the critics stoning him, and his friends stoning the critics. The world treated it very much as the mother does a naughty babe, first scolding it sharply and then pressing it to her bosom. Pelham lived through it all. He had as many lives as a cat, and if killed to-day was sure to turn up to-morrow, and require to be killed again. Whipple, an American writer, is quite severe on Pelham, and is a fair specimen of his decryers. Says he, "it is the greatest satire ever written by any man upon his own lack of mental elevation. Bulwer attempted to realize, in a fictitious character, his notions of what a man should be, and accordingly produced an agglomeration of qualities, called Pelham, in which the dandy, the scholar, the sentimentalist, the statesman, the roué and the blackguard, were all to be included in one many-sided man, whose merits would win equal applause from the hearty and the heartless, the lover and the libertine." Not at all, Mr. Whipple. Bulwer never thought of Pelham as the ideal of what a man ought to be, but only the reality that a man probably would be if reared up as he was in the midst of levity, and gaiety, and fashion. Nor is Pelham anything like what you have described him to be. These contrary qualities do not actually exist. There are strong antitheses, but no contradictions. His apparent virtues are real ones, but his vices and frivolities mere affectations. There is no more inconsistency in Pelham than there is in the actor who does many parts in the same play, appearing as a king and as a cobbler, as a bootblack and as a soldier, and then as a mere shifter of the scenes. Society was the stage upon which Pelham acted, and he played the role of the fop, the sentimentalist and the voluptuary, while he was really a wit, a scholar and a philosopher.

Pelham had been reared by his mother, a London lady, addicted to all the gay excesses of high life, to think that the whole aim of existence should be to be "the glass of fashion, and the mould of form," and to be hail fellow well met with the lords and fine ladies who figure in ball rooms, and saloons, and opera houses. A handsome figure, a light heart, a heavy pocket, a quick tongue, and an invincible impudence, and letters of introduction from those who rejoiced in the "shadow of a great name," are no mean distinctions. With these Pelham launched out into Parisian life determined to make the most of them, and, at least, to make a sensation. To his quick sense, the formalities of etiquette formed no screen to the hol-

lowness and folly of its votaries; and while he at once detected deceit and frivolity, he enjoyed the splendor and excitement of fashionable life with all the discretion of a veteran, and all the gusto of a novice. He dressed his ringlets, perfumed his handkerchief, and chose his garments with refined fastidiousness, and affecting a languid air and a drawling voice, whirled along in the giddy throng, surpassing the most accomplished in their arts, and a living extravaganza of their frivolities. But under this glossy effeminacy was hidden a strong intellect, a sharp wit, a high ambition, and a dauntless resolution. He had inverted the fable of Esop, and under the ass's skin was the form of a lion.

He appeared in the saloons as a brainless coxcomb, who had no use for his head but to show off his hair. If a spider appears he shrieks; if the room be too crowded he faints, and all the time he is laughing inwardly at the effect of his dainty dandyism and consummate acting. Out in the open air he is the real Pelham; he fights a duel in the "Bois de Boulogne" with the utmost sangfroid, disarms his adversary, returns his weapon, and Pelham goes off to lounge in a brilliant parlor, and flirt with some bejeweled belle with the air of one who had no ambition beyond the nicety of a ruffle, or the stiffness of a collar. We shall catch a glimpse of this many-sided fellow in a chat with his tailor. That dignitary enters his apartments, and the ceremony of measurement commences.

"We are a very good figure, Mr. Pelham; very good figure," said the schneider, surveying me from head to foot while he was preparing his measure; "we want a little assistance here, though; we must be padded well here; we must have our chest well thrown out, and have an additional inch just across the shoulders; we must live for effect in this world, Mr. Pelham; a little tighter around the waist, Eh!"

"Mr. N.," said I, "you will take first my exact measure, and secondly my exact instructions. Have you done the first?"

"We are done now, Mr. Pelham," replied the man in a slow, solemn tone.

"You will have the goodness, then, to put no stuffing in my coat; you will pinch me an iota tighter around my waist than is natural to that portion of my body, and you will please leave me, in your infinite mercy, as much after the fashion in which God made me as you possibly can."

"But, sir, we must be padded, we are much too thin; all the gentlemen in the Life Guards are padded, sir."

"Mr. N., you will please to speak of us with a separate, and not a collective pronoun; and you will let me for once have my clothes such as a gentleman, who, I beg you to remember, is not a Life Guardsman, can wear without being mistaken for a Guy Fawkes on a fifth of November."

Exit schneider out-schneidered. Thus, Pelham, in the most trivial transactions, discovers a contempt for silly conventionalities. He mingles in gay company for the mere "fun of the thing," not because

he attaches the slightest importance to etiquette, or fashion. He always points out the right, though

"He still the wrong pursues."

"He is a trifler in appearance, but rather one to whom trifles are instructive than one to whom they are natural." The difference between him and Diogenes is, that the cynic philosophized in a tub, while he found it more comfortable to do so in broadcloth and patent leather, and of the two we must say Pelham was certainly the most sensible.

Mais qui en est le lut? To unbare to the world the frivolities of high life; and it has done so cleverly and well. The fault is that we are made familiar with them rather than disgusted. Its morality is not irreproachable. It does not, as some critics have urged, preach bad morals, but it does not impress good ones. The tendency is not to elevate the moral feelings, because good philosophy, associated with Pelham's sprightly flashing levity, no more affects us than do those excellent lessons which we buy by the pound with kisses of candy. Very good verses they may be, advising constancy, fidelity, fortitude and all that, but we generally suck the sweet indigestion complacently while the counsels of wisdom go into the fire-place, or out of the window.

There is, too, that "do as I say, not as I do," kind of advice from Pelham, which, of course, goes no farther than the tympanum.

Your friend, anxious for your welfare, coolly puffs his cigar in your face, and, at the same time, dilates on the poisonous essences of tobacco, warning you solemnly against it. This odoriferous wisdom, arising out of wreaths of smoke, its redolence delighting your olfactories as its sound reaches the ear, of course dies away at the doors of the heart without ever penetrating its recesses.

What Pelham says you must do is excellent. What Pelham does is indifferent. But with all these faults, it is far better than morbid sentiment, or misanthropy. It sparkles with wit, is replete with interest, akin with satire, but good natured and genial withal. And this much, at least, may be said in its defence, that the errors for which it apologizes are those of a generous and magnanimous nature, and even they "lean to virtue's side." The real virtues that touch a man's honor—Courage, Truth, Liberality and Fidelity, are never held in light esteem. Meanness always appears despicable. Pelham was unflinching in principle, and would have died rather than desert a friend, or betray a foe. Danger could never drive the color from his cheeks, nor distress fail to bring tears to his eyes. If such characters as these are "painted devils," as two critics at least, Messrs. Whipple and Hudson, are pleased to call them, we can only say that these gentlemen have a better prospect for happiness in the next world than we would otherwise have imagined. For their sakes, as well as our own, we hope they are. The dullness of Mr. Whipple in supposing that all the affectations of Pelham were real qualities is astonishing. Whatever else may be said of Bulwer, stupidity

certainly cannot be set down against him; and whatever may be urged as excuse for Mr. Whipple, it certainly cannot be said that he was not stupid. Dean Swift once wrote an ironical pamphlet, in which he proposed that the over-numerous children of Ireland should be put to use by eating them. A dull-witted Frenchman, taking the thing in dead earnest, brought it forward as an evidence of barbarism in England. Whipple's misinterpretation of Pelham is almost as bad, and against such stupidity it has been well said, the gods themselves are powerless.

Another critic finds fault with Pelham because it has no plot; it has none, for the very good reason that it was intended to have none. It is an Epic novel, narrating the adventures of a gentleman, and there is no more reason that it should have a plot than that Gordon Cumming should have one in his book of adventures with lions in Africa. The objection might be urged with equal propriety against Fielding, Fenelon and Le Sage; but this is not the fault of their novels, but only the quality of their class. If the critic could apply such arbitrary rules as this, that commonwealth called the "Republic of Letters" would at once degenerate into the most desperate despotism—an unlimited monarchy, with a miserable monarch on the throne.

We can best sum up our opinion of Pelham by comparison. Of Byron's characters, we should say they are absolute poison, never to be taken unless followed immediately by an antidote in the shape of two or three days' fasting and prayer. Unless the reader has made up his mind to this penance he had better not touch at all. In the Caxtons we have good, wholesome diet, the very milk, and bread, and meat of good morality, upon which it will fatten and grow strong. In Rienzi, the master-piece of Bulwer, we have a tonic, a stimulant that diffuses a glow throughout the system. Like a good dose of French brandy, it invigorates all the organs, and, if the patient be weak, is the very thing to give him new life and courage. Of Pelham we would say, that it is neither poison, nor meat, nor tonic, but a literary confection, a "bon bon" that would do no harm to strong digestions, but had better be let alone by weak ones. The best novels are just as much superior to Pelham as the farmer and the physician are to the confectioner.

We have tarried with Pelham from an impulse, in which the generous reader must agree, to defend one who has been most unjustly injured. Bulwer, when he wrote it, was young and inexperienced, and deserved encouraging smiles rather than rebuking frowns; and although we cannot be blind to its defects, we can but feel kindly for the author who so fully redeemed the "atrocious crime," of being once a young man by the graceful excellence with which he grew to be an old one. *Assez de Pelham.*

Paul Clifford and Ernest Maltravers have been duly cut up into rags, and made into a patchwork of villainy by rigid moralists (so called), and if there is any phase of vituperation that has not been applied to them, it is not in the common vocabularies. The con-

siderations of justice that require that the accused should be tried by his peers, should admonish the world to be chary in receiving the judgments of common critics: who fret at their superiors, only because they do not understand them. These books have been denounced mainly by those who never once apprehended their meaning. And, the character of a novel is as delicate as the honor of a soldier; a whisper of suspicion is sufficient to stain its reputation; to breathe distrust is to affix infamy. A very sorrow fellow may, by his clamor, do irreparable injury to a most worthy one. Such has been the fate of Maltravers and Clifford: they were called bad, and so they stand before the world. Let us see if they deserved it.

Paul Clifford's early years were spent in dens of vice. His first visions were the mean faces of pickpockets and beer drinkers; the first words he learned were those of brutal oaths and obscene jests; and the only lessons he received are embraced in the doctrine—

"Let him keep who has the power,
And let him take who can."

Nothing was more natural than that young Paul, who had nothing should fall to taking; so he did, and while yet a youth his genius had flowered out into a full blown knight of the road. After a career of many vicissitudes he was shot, captured, tried, and condemned to death; and in his speech to the jury at trial is contained the pith of the work. The design of Bulwer was to present, in strong characters, the unjust severity of the English capital punishments, and to expose the abuses by petty officials of their important trusts. That is done by showing Paul, who is by nature a high toned gentleman perverted by neglect and oppression into a robber. The golden threads of a live tale are interwoven with the dark skein of crime, and it is at the happy termination of Paul's affection that the critic's sensibilities are so dreadfully shocked. A lady, Lucy Brandon, young and beautiful, loved Paul, and clove to him in misfortune. Happily he escaped, and the pair took wings to some foreign land, and there are left as contented as a pair of doves who have found refuge from northern winds, in the shady groves of the south. At this the moralist cries "shame." Draco might have been delighted at the spectacle of Paul with a noose around his neck, and Mr. Whipple, who was reared in that region which still has some of the atmosphere of witch burning, and of punishing the theft of a yard of calico with the same penalty as murder, would no doubt have shared in the grim pleasure. But we were glad that Paul got off, and bid him God speed to a better life, and a happier condition.

We might as well snarl at nature for allowing the tree to grow crooked, when we ourselves have tread upon and twisted the twig, as to grow indignant at Paul's thieving, when he had been born, and reared, and lived, and moved, and had his being amongst rogues of every die.

His story teaches no immorality. There are thousands of boys to-day in the cellars and attics of London and other large cities who

have never seen the sunlight of good precepts, or eaten the bread of honesty; and no kindly heart can read understandingly Paul Clifford without being touched, to dollars, if not to tears, in behalf of these poor, abandoned wretches whose only heritage is sin and sorrow. If there be any mind so shallow as to be muddled by this novel, its sources of good sense, and good morals must be already hopelessly dried up. There is no danger of any youth becoming a highwayman because he likes Paul Clifford. Nobody but a critic would think so, and it is as useless to argue with them as it was for Desdemona to argue with Othello.

"Jealous souls will not be answered so.
They are not, ever, jealous for the cause,
But jealous, for they are jealous: 'Tis a monster
Begot upon itself, born of itself."

Ernest Maltravers stands at the culprit's bar with Pelham and Clifford: now, what of him.

The lessons of this man's life, so far from being reprehensible, as they have been called, approach nearer to the sublime. We can only say of them as of all good things: "*Qui uti scit, ei bona; illi qui non utitur recte, mala.*" He was not guiltless, but his early sun-tinged his mind with a life-long sadness, and aroused his noble nature to the grandest efforts of self-control, and high ambition. What is more admirable than the sense of honor that guides his conduct with the fair countess in Italy, that sinks the passion of the lover in the firm affection of a friend? What more replete with lofty sentiment than the story of the beautiful, and ill-fated Frances Lascelles? What more inspiring than the faithful love of Alice, and her final reunion with Maltravers? Some detached pages or sentences may seem to be exceptionable, but when we have read them altogether, the integral impression is soothing to the passions, but like the sound of a trumpet to struggling virtue—clear, musical, inspiring. The taking to pieces "system which would destroy Maltravers, would also turn the snowy plumage of the sweet swan of Avon into the blackness of the raven."

It is not by printing a piece of perfection, and telling us coolly to be also likewise perfect, that high and holy precepts are to be instilled.

Sinless, and immaculate heroes, individual Utopias, without passions or short comings, are of no use to us who are but a bundle of appetites and prejudices, with not enough of heaven to permeate the whole. Our sympathies are never kindled up by such ordeals, but chilled and discouraged when we behold how wide a gulf there is between us and them. Man, that strange compound of "dust and deity," is in no way bettered by those angelic creations of authors, who merely wear disguises of human flesh. The characters that really arouse our better natures are those who perpetually struggle with their imperfections, not those who have no imperfections to struggle with. Virtue struggling with vice, now tripped up, but again arising and returning to the contest, is a picture upon which

the gods look with delight, and men can only view with enthusiasm. Such is Maltravers, erring to-day and slipping backward, but to-morrow moving again "onward and upward." Any author might produce a better hero, but we would be all the worse for his goodness; and he would be only an artificial man turned out from the workshop of imagination, not man the dust with "breath in his nostrils," such as he was made in the studio of the skies.

A book, too, may conclude with an excellent moral, and yet have no high moral tendency. The scene may close upon a dozen villains with their throats cut, and the Virtuosos flourishing trumpets, and proclaiming "virtue has her reward." But what of it? If the reward is what she was after, she is no better than vice, and honesty is only policy, called by another name. Virtue then is only so much marketable produce, taken to barter for such gewgaws as its owner fancies. This is not the teaching of that volume which tells us of the wicked "spreading himself like a green bay tree," and of the sun shining "on the just and the unjust;" and it is not the teaching of Bulwer; it is the teaching of his critics.

Virtue in nature, and in nature's true imitations, is in herself beautiful, and needs not the foreign aid of ornament; but is when undorned adorned the most; and vice is hideous, because it is vice. The highest art of the writer is so to present them. Shakespeare succeeded admirably in Othello. All the riches and glory of the world could not make Iago tolerable, and no weight of misfortune could crush out the liveliness of Desdemona.

Maltravers' is no animated abstracting of virtues; but when he errs we are sorrowful, and when he struggles upward we are glad, and we feel the inward emotion to go upward with him. If we discard him from the company of proper books, we must first forget the Story of David, murdering Uriah for the sake of his wife; we must forget that gentle speech to the erring woman, "go, and sin no more;" we must blot out from our bibles the double guilt of Peter—cowardice at his heart and falsehood on his lips at the same time; and we must never more look to Calvary for that sweet assurance to the dying sinner: "This day shalt thou meet Me in Paradise!" And yet Maltravers, for a sin, which is as snow "compared to the black deed of David, nor half so mean as Peter's, is condemned and unforgiven, though well redeemed by a long life of integrity, generosity, and fidelity. We pity the narrow soul that can find no instruction in Maltravers; it is as the spider which turns into poison the very juice out of which the bee makes honey.

Ah! little minded critic, thou art fit company for Momus, son of night. Go, and rail with him, till thy throat split, at Vulcan, because, in making man of clay he put no window in his bosom; and be not content with the matchless form of Venus, because her footsteps are not softened with down. Above thee, oh! critic, hang the heavens in all their glory, and thou seest only the spot upon the sun.

One thing in Maltravers must not be omitted—its villain. There

is a magnificent, royal scoundrelism about the fellow that is wonderful to behold. He is an Iago, turned statesman, and perfect in his craft. His career ends in a manner, too, that must satisfy a connoisseur; his throat is cut in his bed. Lumley Ferrars is the prince of all villains, and his name leads on "the honored line."

Eugene Aram is a thrilling romance, though the central figure around whom the others move is an unnatural character. The Aram of History, well known to the readers of Smollett's *Gibbon*, was really a black hearted criminal. Bulwer brings him forward in this novel, and endeavors to present his crime as the result of an enthusiasm to get money, to be devoted to high purposes. But it is a poor subterfuge, and it is not possible that such a creature as Bulwer's Aram can exist. Qualities by nature at war are found in him, dwelling as sociably together as the rats and cats, dogs and hares, birds, snakes, and monkeys, in Barnum's happy family—cruelty and compassion, falsehood and truth, honesty and treachery, meet in him, and on the best of terms. Water we know, by intense heat, can be turned into vapor, and so the best disposed man may, in the flush of passion, fly off into crime; water, by intense cold, may be frozen into ice, so the "genial currents of the soul" may be frozen up by hunger, or distress, and one good by nature be tempted into sin. But water never of its own accord turns into vinegar, and back into water again; nor is it possible that Eugene Aram, the cold, calculating, malignant murderer, could have been the tender affectionate lover, the enthused student adoring science, the gentle recluse turning aside for fear of treading on the beetle in his path—susceptible to day of all that is beautiful, and true, and good; and to-morrow despising them, and bringing on his head the curse of Cain.

One cannot be a Caliban and an Ariel at the same time. 'Tis true a man "may smile and smile, and be a villain," but the smile would be the smooth coat of hypocrisy, not that of a lofty sentiment, a quiet conscience, or a genuine amiability.

Not even a Madden could account for Aram's crime as an infirmity of genius, and if we accept the possibility of such a man we may as well at once adopt "the excellent frippery of the world," that "we are villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion, knaves, thieves, and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence; and all that we are evil in by divine thrusting on."

The four novels we have discussed are those most found fault with. We have tried to "nothing extenuate, or set down aught in malice;" we may now give rein to our feelings, and perform the more grateful duty of expressing well deserved praise.

The *Caxtons* is one of the most genial of English novels. There hangs around it the atmosphere of the pure affections, which are warmed into life around the fireside of home. It is a delightful picture of domestic life and trials in England, and has but one shadow—the character of Vivian—which only aids the effect of the sunny light of the rest. We rise from its perusal with a glow of good

feeling, asperities softened, hopes brightened, and the heart warmed up, as it is by cordial intercourse with a trusted friend.

It is difficult to realize that this book, with its mellowness of humor and affection, is of the same parentage as Pelham—that sparkling witticism. In style and tone they are utterly different, and they are as unlike each other as both are unlike the Pilgrims of the Rhine, or the Last Days of Pompeii. The variety of Bulwer's works is only equalled by their individual merit. His versatility is wonderful, and he is always in sympathy with the scenes and people around him. Bulwer, the young gentleman in society, appears in Pelham; Bulwer, the student in the midst of his books, and sobered down by maturer years, appears in the Caxtons; but however his costume varies, he is always Bulwer, keenly appreciating and graphically describing the things around him.

It was remarked by Pope on the characters of Shakespeare that, "had all the speeches been printed without the names of the speakers, he believed that one would have applied them with certainty to every speaker." And Addison says of Homer: "There is scarce a speech or act in the Iliad which the reader may not ascribe to the person who sees, or acts, without seeing his name at the head of it." We should have to qualify these comments to apply them to Bulwer. Some of his characters are as distinct, separate existences as those of real life, but many are so near alike that we are as liable to attribute an act, or word, to one as to another.

Maltravers and Guy Darrell might be taken for twins, different only in outward surroundings; and Pelham is enough like each to be a cousin; and in the many minor characters there is sufficient resemblance to discover the family of which they are members. This is easily accounted for. It is not because Bulwer has not the genius to discriminate character, but in portraying Englishmen he could not resist the temptation to throw in some touches of himself—to paint his ideal of what an English gentleman of his day ought to be.

When he passes beyond the confines of Briton—when he is delineating men as they are in Pompeii, or Naples, or Rome, each person stands out in as bold relief as the outlines of a marble statue. In Rienzi there is not an individual that reminds us of any we have seen before, and it is because Bulwer was no longer Bulwer the Englishman; but, standing amidst the ruins and relics of the great people that had passed away, he was only a great heart filled with emotions at the silent eloquence that was scattered around him, and a calm intelligence calling up the scenes and faces that had made that place memorable forever.

There is one quality in which Bulwer excels that we have never seen mentioned by his reviewers; it is the peculiar gift in tracing the effects of circumstances, and of presenting striking and suggestive contrasts. He delights to show us what man the clay is in the hands of the potter, chance; and he delights to give us sunny pictures on dark backgrounds, or to draw with paint black as pitch upon a surface white as snow. The heart, with its intricate springs of ac-

tion he explores, and traces the mixed influences of good and evil. In Pelham he shows us a nature kind, gallant, and thoughtful, twisted by manners into foppishness and levity. In Clifford we have a youth, by birth a gentleman, bred to be a robber. In Maltravers we have a thoughtless pleasure changed into a serious man, and a cool, dignified statesman. In Aram we have an amiable, gifted scholar contrasted with the malignant murderer. In Morton Devereux we soon discover a deep plot of live lurking under the calm, sedate mien of the schoolboy; and in Vivian we have a haughty, self-sufficient misanthropy, transformed by filial affection, and wiping out past sins by a devoted career on the field and a glorious death in battle. Having carried contrasts to their utmost extremes in their characters, he finally bursts the bonds of nature and gives us an ideal contrast in Margrave in the *Strange Story*, a man at whose perfect physical development we are charmed, and at whose utter heartlessness we shudder.

This fondness for bringing extremes together is everywhere evinced. In *Night and Morning* we see it in that scene of Philip Beaufort's death. He portrays first the ruddy-faced, light-hearted Philip, prancing along on his high mettled horse—a picture full of delight and animation; and then Philip Beaufort, thrown, and bleeding, and in an instant dead. How solemn and beautiful are these reflections after that vivid scene of life.

“What a strange thing it does seem that that very form which we prized so charily, for which we prayed the winds to be gentle, which we lapped from the cold in our arms, should be suddenly thrust from our sight, an abomination that the world must not look upon—a despicable loathsomeness, to be concealed and to be forgotten. And this same composition of bone and muscle that was yesterday so strong—which men respected, and women loved, and children clung to—to-day so lamentably powerless, unable to defend or protect those who lay nearest to his heart; its riches wrested from it, its wishes spat upon, its influence expiring with its last sigh! A breath from its lips making all that immense difference between what it was, and what it is.”

But there are many contrasts more striking than these. The reader of the *Strange Story* will never forget the horror that crept over him when Margrave, while sporting with the squirrel suddenly grows angry, and dashes the little animal from him.

Rienzi is the “*chef d'œuvre*” of Bulwer, and is as fine a specimen of the historical novel as the English language produces. The events of that Revolution, which for a moment delighted Petrarch and Italy, and seemed destined to restore to its pristine glory the “eternal city,” are clustered around Rienzi, who was its master spirit. In this work there shines the highest genius. The picturesqueness of the descriptions brings the scenes before us with wonderful vividness, and remind us of those charming pictures in the tales of the Crusaders. The pen of a Scott has never surpassed the graphic sketches of Italian scenery, of the collisions of the feudal lords, or of

the desolation that blighted the land when the plague settled down upon Naples. But beyond this, there is displayed a higher power—an eloquence which flies through the veins like liquid fire, and infuses itself into the fountains of the heart. Like the skilled harper, Bulwer sweeps his fingers over our heart strings, and brings out music from each and all.

While perusing this splendid production we never once think of the author, or ourself; we only feel an intense interest in the fortunes of the great tribune. The characters that move around him are all Italians—in their lives and hates, in their acts and utterances, we see the fiery southern nature—but who it is that pictures them, whether he be Greek, or Turk, Jew, Gentile, or what not, we never see, or think. Nina di Raselli, Walter de Montreal, the young Page, and Cecco del Vecchio, seem to have been the work of Nature herself. Narrowness of space forbids to do justice to this matchless book; but it is a novel that infuses the most exalted sentiments, that invests with fascination a most interesting epoch of history; in a word, that aims at all the noble ends of romance, and attains them with a splendour of execution, equalled only by the conception. *Rienzi* is in itself enough to have embalmed the fame of the author forever. *Rienzi* and *Bulwer* are names which are joint heirs of glory; for it is impossible that the writer could have so sympathized with that daring hero without having in his own bosom something akin to his spirit.

Take Bulwer all in all, he is head and shoulders above every Englishman of his times. His genius, rare in any single respect, is still more rare when we think of it as excelling in so many. There is a genial humor, worthy of Charles Lamb, in some of his books, in others there is satire as sharp as Swift's, and there is more wit in one of his witty pages than is generally met with in a volume. As a photographer of English life he has no superior. Thackeray has portrayed middle life, Dickens low life; but Bulwer has ranged throughout the society of England, and given us all its varieties, from the lord to the tinker. To have read Bulwer is to have seen the English people as well as it is possible to see them through the spectacles of books.

No English novelist has united in one person such exquisite fancy, such pleasantry, such wit, such pictorial power, such burning eloquence, such imagination. He is, indeed, "a prince amongst his equals, the first of his craft." We can only contemplate the collection of rare productions which have sprung up in the fertile soil of his mind, as we would some favored land wherein were gathered together the sturdy evergreens of the north and the luxuriant, brilliant plants of the tropics; where the dark green of the spruce and fir stood in happy contrast with the delicate magnolia and the golden orange; a paradise of the intellect, as it were, where every taste might find its gratification.

NOTE.—We regret that the author has not included within the range of his criticism the later works of the great English novelist,

for it is impossible almost to conceive that the human intellect can advance beyond those magnificent creations of "Zanoni," "What will He Do with It," "The Strange Story," etc., which crown the column of his colossal literary genius.—EDITOR.

ART. VII.—TERRIBLY IN EARNEST.

THIS is a pet phrase of Mr. Carlyle's, and one which he has brought into vogue and made quite popular. To be in earnest, to apply ourselves seriously and industriously to whatever we undertake, is a moral duty, and the dictate of common-sense. Lord Chesterfield well remarks, "that whatever is worth doing, is worth doing well." Earnestness, carried further than this, ceases to be a virtue and becomes a vice. Indeed, all moral qualities pushed to excess become criminal.

In the physical as in the moral world, excess is evil, nay poisonous, and destructive of life. Feed man or any other animal on one kind of food for a length of time, and it will kill him. Not because it is given in large quantities, but because it is given without its antinomes, that is, food possessing opposite qualities. Everything in the moral and in the physical world is evil in itself, evil in the abstract, for then it exists in the greatest possible excess. Everything is good in the concrete, when properly compounded or balanced by its appropriate antinomes. It certainly takes two or more, nay very many, wrongs to make a right. The homely phrase, "overly good," is an admirable one, and should be adopted into polite language, for it is needed, and we know none other that will supply its place. Men are eternally riding moral hobbies, practising to excess, and pushing to extremes, some one virtue to the neglect of all others. Such men become conscientious villains, the worst, most dangerous and most mischievous of all villains. Such was the Jesuit Ravaellar who assassinated Henry IV of France, and the Puritan Fenton who murdered the Duke of Buckingham. Such Guy Fawkes and his coadjutors, the actors in the vespers of St. Bartholomew, the judicial murderers of Charles I and Louis XVI, and the Puritan Fathers who hung Quakers and witches. Such were Brutus and Cassius and Cato and old John Brown, and Booth, who, but the other day, murdered Mr. Lincoln. Such were the Greeks who gave the hemlock to Socrates and the Jews who crucified Christ. Such also were the Crusaders, who disturbed and upheaved Europe and Western Asia for two centuries. In fine, all of the greatest and darkest crimes recorded in history have been perpetrated by men "terribly in earnest" blindly attempting to fulfill, what they considered, some moral, political or religious duty.

Were we asked to define "The Right," we should say it consisted in "moderation." All excesses are criminal, and none so criminal as those committed conscientiously in the too eager pursuit of some

laudable end. Earnestness often begets blind fanatic zeal, that overlooks the incidental consequences of its conduct, and inflicts a thousand direful evils in the hasty and inconsiderate pursuit of some problematical good. Such, when men cool down and contrast the cost, will the late abolition war upon the South be found to have been. Fanatic zeal, most "terribly in earnest," careless and reckless of the millions of lives, not only of the whites but of the poor negroes whom it proposed to benefit, that were sacrificed in that war, and never stopping to inquire whether the national debt they were accumulating might not virtually enslave both the laboring whites and the manumitted blacks, harked on the dogs of war with demoniac fury, resolved to burst asunder the ties that bound the slaves to their masters at all and at every cost.

So much of bloodshed, of starvation and of crime were scarce ever before crowded into the history of a four years' war. The fanatics who brought it about, conducted it and urged it on, see all this as plainly as we do. Such are the latest evil results of terrible earnestness. Not one good result has, as yet, been attained, for the liberated blacks continue to perish by thousands from hunger or from crime, whilst the whites vainly attempt to govern and sustain them.

We mention these things more in sorrow than in anger; for we, too, for the last six years, have been "terribly in earnest," and rendered miserable by the bad passions that such earnestness begets and fosters. Anger, jealousy, malice, hatred and thirst of revenge when much indulged in, disturb and destroy all human happiness; yet these consuming passions are the legitimate fruits of such a war as we have been engaged in, and of such a violent and heated political controversy as we are still engaged in. Both North and South are all too "terribly in earnest" to distinguish clearly right from wrong, or to pursue a course calculated to promote our own or our country's good. We have had more than a year since the war ended, wherein to cool down, and to begin, at least, to restore amicable and friendly relations; yet we fear that the hatred between the sections is far greater now than whilst the war was raging. This intense mutual hatred begets and encourages many other evil passions, disturbs our happiness, clouds our judgments, and makes us much worse men than we should be in the absence of such passions. Love, friendship and benevolence, in their exercise on proper objects, purify men's morals, elevate their sentiments, and promote and enhance their happiness. Not only at home may we find abundant opportunities for the exercise of these virtues, but, at the North, also, much is to be found to excite admiration, and to inspire love and friendship. If we were only half as busy in looking out for good men and friends in that section as we are in hunting up enemies and bad men, we might profit greatly by the change of tactics. The Conservatives of the North, no matter what their political denomination, might all be conciliated into friendship and good-will towards the South did we indulge in less

indiscriminate abuse of that whole section. Even such distinguished Radicals as Gerret Smith, Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher, evince much magnanimity of feeling towards us, and obviously now entertain no malicious hatred and no spirit of cruelty or revenge for our oppressed and down-trodden people. They deserve the more credit, that, retaining their political opinions, they have moderated and mollified their feelings.

We should imitate the example of such men as these ; and whilst maintaining our rights and defending our opinions in a fearless and manly way, we should be equally solicitous to applaud those who are disposed to render us justice, as to censure and expose those who wrong and oppress us. Even in censuring and exposing the wicked and the corrupt, we should preserve our tempers and indulge in no abusive epithets. Ridicule is the most effective weapon with which to assail fanatics, and to employ ridicule successfully, one must keep in a high good humor.

It is not at all improbable that, even now, the Conservatives outnumber the Radicals at the North, and may oust them from office at the next Congressional election. Sure we are that the Radicals cannot much longer stand up under the weight of an enormous and increasing national debt, heavy and oppressive taxation, a large standing army in time of peace, negro suffrage and negro equality, a dissevered Union, and a Constitution broken, disregarded and thrown aside. Worse than all, four millions of strong and able negroes, paying little or no tax to a Government that has incurred a debt of three thousand millions to liberate them ; but, on the contrary, costing the whites, directly and indirectly, not less than fifty millions a year, under Radical rule, in petting, spoiling and corrupting them. The present party in power cannot much longer stand up under such weights as they have volunteered to carry. In the meantime, it will be most dignified and most politic for the South to bear with quiet composure all the injustice, wrong and oppression which their terrible earnestness and malignant passions may hurry them on to inflict. Give them rope enough and they will surely hang themselves.

Our institutions are of English origin, and our people of English descent. Unconquerable, uneradicable elasticity and vitality have ever distinguished English institutions and love of liberty. Magna Charta and her various statutes, intended as assertions and recognitions of the immemorial prescriptive rights and liberties of Englishmen, though frequently disregarded and violated by usurping and tyrannical monarchs, gained renewed strength and vigor from each violation ; were time and again reasserted, recognized and acknowledged by succeeding monarchs, until to-day Magna Charta, the Writ of Habeas Corpus, the Bill of Rights, and all the other muniments of English liberty are more firmly fixed in the affections of the people, and more distinctly recognized and observed by Government, than at any former period. Our Constitution is little more than the unwritten Constitution of England reduced to writing. It

is adapted to our wants, our feelings, our Anglo-Saxon love of liberty, and will be restored in all its pristine purity and integrity so soon as the Radicals are expelled from power. It worked admirably, save for the slavery question, for nearly a century, and that cause of dissension being removed, it may continue to work well for many centuries to come.

Institutions, not constitutions, are the real efficient safeguards, muniments and defences of liberty. The institutions of England, especially her King, her Houses of Lords and of Commons, her Established Church, her Judiciary, her landed entails and her limited suffrage, are older, more venerated and possessed of more strength and vitality than any similar institutions of ours. We change, or greatly modify, most of our institutions so often, that we do not give them time to harden into strength and consistency, nor to win and secure the respect, attachment and veneration of the people. To this general rule there is, however, one signal and distinguished exception. Our States are at once institutions and sovereign nations. The Government of England is also an institution, although the aggregate of many lesser institutions. Our State Governments are also, like the institutions of England, prescriptive. No one can trace back to their beginning, nor detect and expose their gradual accretions, growth and development. The founders of the Old Thirteen States brought over with them Anglo-Saxon laws, customs, habits, liberties and other institutions. The birthplace of these institutions was the forests of Germany; but when or how born, formed or created, no one can tell. It is only natural-born prescriptive institutions that possess strength, vitality and stability. These States are far older than the Federal Government, which, however, was not made by the United States Constitution, not man-made, but grew up gradually, insensibly and naturally out of the wants and circumstances of the times. There was, for many purposes, a union of the States or Colonies, for half a century before the Revolution of 1776, and Congresses and Conventions of the States long preceded even the confederation. Our unwritten Federal Constitution, our prescriptive Constitution, forms the larger and better part of our written Federal Constitution. That written Constitution would not have lasted a year had not its framers wisely adopted what was already in existence, what was natural, of English and German descent, prescriptive and immemorial. In saying this of the Federal Government, we are but "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's." It has rights and powers which are sovereign within a limited sphere. But the States have also rights and powers which, in a far wider sphere, are sovereign, and they, too, within their appropriate sphere, should be respected and obeyed. They, and the Federal Government, are co-ordinate sovereignties, opposing, antagonising, antinomic forces, that, by their antagonism and opposition, co-operate to sustain and keep in life and action the great framework of society, and of Government, State and Federal. It is an unphilosophical, a senseless, an absurd objection to our

Republican form of government, that the limits of the respective powers of the State and Federal Government are not exactly defined, nor capable of exact definition. They would not live a year if they were capable of such exact definition. Who can define the exact limits of the powers of Executive and Legislature, of Legislature and Judiciary, of the civil and the military power, of representative and constituency, of Church and State? Why, no one! Each is continually warring with the other in the attempt to increase its sphere of action; and it is by such war that the fabric of government and of society is sustained. Whenever any institution ceases to be jealous and aggressive, loses its *esprit de corps*, its selfishness, and becomes apathetic and quiescent, that institution is about to perish.

Opposing forces, forces whose respective, appropriate limits are wholly undiscoverable and undefinable, keep in action, and, by their antagonism, sustain the universe from the solar system, with its centripital and centrifugal forces, down to the minutest plant, with its light and darkness, its moisture and dryness, its heat and cold, its earth, its lime, its ammonia, and a thousand other minute and recondite forces, which, by their opposition, keep the plant growing, yet any one of which alone, or in excess, would be poison and death to the plant. Away, then, with the notion that the Federal Government and the State Government cannot get along successfully together because they will often antagonize. They should antagonize, be jealous of each others authority, keep up, at least, continual disputes and wars of words, keep watch and guard over each other, cherish *esprit de corps* and selfishness to a moderate degree, and become the "antinomes" or opposing, yet co-operative, forces essential to the preservation of individual liberty and the maintenance and stability of society and of government.

Now you, Mr. Editor, and our intelligent, appreciative readers, will at once perceive that we have indulged in this digression for the double purpose of explaining the subject on hand, and of illustrating and explaining, in piecemeal, and by an example, our system of Antinomic Pathology. Nobody would read a system, a moral and physical kosmos, with such a forbidding title, at once, if presented in its entirety; but if we can, by occasional familiar examples, show what an important, what a supreme and controlling part "antinomes" play in the economy of the universe, as well moral as physical, we may succeed in exciting the curiosity of our readers to the perusal and study of our "Antinomic Pathology" when we present it in its entirety, which we mean to do ere long.

Returning from this digression, we assure our readers that we foresee "a good time coming," and that not very far distant.

State sovereignty, though suspended, remains intact; for the Southern States are still, originally and anatomically, sovereign. They have each a soil and a people, a militia, an executive, a legislature, a judiciary, and separate and distinct laws, customs, habits and institutions. They are each sovereign, complete States or na-

tions, because they have all the offices, institutions and functions that pertain to constitute a sovereignty. Their sovereignty is more than a metaphysical deduction—it is a physical fact. So soon as the Federal troops are removed and the Southern States fully restored to the Union, they will become again watchful and efficient guardians and defenders of the liberty of the South. In the mean time, we must keep cool, evince the same fortitude under a temporary oppression that we exhibited throughout the war. Never become “terribly in earnest,” like the Radicals, and, by losing our tempers, cloud and upset our judgments.

We have often had occasion to remark that the maxims in all languages are the same; that they are systems of philosophy, tersely expressed, and like all systems of philosophy, but half truths, any one of which, if made the sole guidance of conduct, becomes a whole falsehood. Hence, we think, in all languages where you find one maxim you may find another having an opposite meaning. Truth, or the line of rectitude, lies somewhere between those opposing maxims; yet no one will ever discover exact truth or the line of rectitude, though we all know when we have departed or aberrated far from them. Stoicism and epicurism were, in like manner, half truths, and the line of rectitude, or positive truth, lay somewhat between them. Yet it is vain to attempt to define that line.

The Yankee maxim, “Be sure you are right, then go ahead,” is but another version of Mr. Carlyle’s “terribly in earnest”—a very good maxim when we are about to storm an intrenchment, and when the action will be over in a few moments; but a very unwise and unsafe one for the conduct of life, for change of circumstances is continually making what was right to-day wrong to-morrow.

We recommend, under our present circumstances, the opposite maxims to them, their “antinomes,” for the adoption and practice of the South, to wit: “Much haste, little speed;” “*Festina lente*,” that is, “Hasten slowly;” “*Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*,” that is, “Gentle in manner, firm of purpose;” “*Nil admirari*,” that is, “Be never startled or thrown off your guard,” or, “Be surprised at nothing.”

ART. VIII.—SKETCHES OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

NO. 2.

BRUNSWICK HOUSE HOTEL, LONDON, May 20th, 1866.

THE Brunswick House Hotel is a handsome structure, four stories high, overlooking Hanover Square, a few rods from Regent Street, and kept by a plump landlady, who knows her business. I am comfortably lodged, capitally served, well fed, and laboriously fleeced. There is a detailed thoroughness in the system of hotel charges, much to be admired when viewed abstractly as a system, seriously to be reprobated when subjected to its practical application. Every item is implacably registered. The sleeping-room, the use of a din-

ing room, every bit of candle, every single fire, and all the meals, figure under separate heads, and the end of every week brings up a bill as long and as painful as the moral law. Long as it is, it has yet an incisive appendix. The chambermaid has to be defrayed, a *douceur* goes to the waiter, the cook confidently expects a bonus, and Boots affectionately desires to be "remembered."

My first aim, of course, is the epidemic one of all travelers—"to do" London. After that, I propose, if possible, to get beneath the surface of things, and see something of the social, and other less obvious, features of this great country.

In assuming to delineate London, even superficially, one is met on the very threshold by two difficulties, which are almost incurable. One is to elect where to begin; the other is to give anything like a tolerable picture of what challenges the eye. In writing, then, I can only promise to accord you the most salient points in whatever occurs to me as most likely to enlist the curiosity of your readers.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The spot in London which, far above all others, attracted my attention, was Westminster Abbey, for it is the repository of things in which Americans hold, with the English, a wide community of interest. This immense Gothic pile is said to have been founded by a Saxon king, named *Sebert*, in the seventh century, but being destroyed by the Danes, was rebuilt by Edgar, in 758, and greatly enlarged by Edward the Confessor in 1245. The nave and eastern part were erected by Edward the First, and the western towers were completed by Sir Christopher Wren. The most important addition made to it was the chapel of Henry the Seventh. It is out of strict keeping with the general design of the building, but is certainly an exquisite piece of architecture. We enter the church through a small doorway, scarce six feet high, and are ushered at once, without any preliminary, into the

Poets' Corner.—I remained there for several hours, deciphering inscriptions, inspecting monuments, and endeavoring to obtain a full and realizing sense of the great presences in which I stood. In a place like that one may surely be permitted to feel within himself some faint stirring of the Heroic and the Reverential, and even avow as much, without exposing himself to a suspicion of affectation. There, in common dust and silence, sleeps the greater part of England's learned, and wise, and heroic, and eloquent dead, crowned with speaking statues and monuments, and all the tender memorials of a nation's love and gratitude.

There is "rare Ben Jonson," looking down on us, shaggy and grim, in his marble effigy; there Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, with his handsome upper lip curling with sarcastic humor; there Edmund Spenser, of the *Fairie Queen*; there John Milton, with his white brow and his sightless orbs, and his long hair drifting ambrosially over his shoulders; there Thomas Gray, immortal in his *Elegy*; there John Dryden, handsome, grave, and self-poised; there Thomas Campbell, smiling pleasantly at us over his Byronic collar; there *Johnston*, the greatest moralist, *Sheridan*, the greatest

orator, and *Garrick*, the greatest actor of England, sleeping side by side; there *Oliver Goldsmith*, ugly, amiable, and full of genius; there *Joseph Addison*, with his clean-cut and fastidious face, and there glorious old *Geoffrey Chaucer*, who, with eyes of flame and tongue of fire, sang the morning song of English poesy. Fancy all of these congregated in speaking images around you, the voices of pilgrims like myself bated to inarticulate whispers, and the outer light of heaven filtered through stained glass, and coming down over you, and glorifying you in a dim, religious radiance.

While in the midst of my devotional inquest, with one foot on the grave of *Jonson* and the other pressing the grave of *Sheridan*, the daily service which is held in the church suddenly commenced.

The responses there are curiously arranged. While allowing the congregation to participate freely, there is a body of professional responders, organized on a strictly artistic plan. A complete choir of voices, including the treble pipes of about twenty boys, and embracing all the distinctive registers, down to the possession of a dozen fine basses, swell in upon the responses, and impart to their measured cadences the entrancing effect of music. But it was only when the white-haired organist got upon his velvet stool, and laid his thin fingers upon the speaking ivory before him, and the splendid choir broke, with one impulse, into the broad melody of a triumphal hymn, that the old place took on its sublimest aspect.

Think of standing there, with closed eyes and rapt soul, above the gathered ashes of most of the deathless singers of our tongue, and feeling the echoes of the solemn music overflowing you from a hundred arcades of that vast cathedral, which has stood up against the sun and the clouds, and kept grim ward over the concentrated and awful memories of a thousand years.

If *De Bow's REVIEW* has a nervous organism, it can realize the exaltation of the scene. Let me return, however, somewhat more in detail to the "Poets' Corner" and its sacred population. I make a short note of the principal inhabitants, in the order in which they are arranged.

Ben Jonson. — There is erected to him a tablet and medallion. Beneath them are masks, representing Tragedy and Comedy. The face here delineated as *Jonson's* exhibits a coarse-featured and rather vulgar-looking man, with a stubby mustache and a ragged patch of hair bristling on his chin. Assuming the likeness to be a faithful one, he certainly could have been no beauty.

Samuel Butler, the author of *Hudibras*, is honored with a bust garnished with masks. This bust was erected to him by *John Barber*, of London, with an inscription to the effect, that as he (*Butler*) had lived all his life in want, he should not, in death, want a monument. *Butler*, perhaps, would not have considered that a life of penury was adequately compensated by a monument in death, however ingeniously illustrated by a pun. The face of the bust is round and jolly, with a decided disposition towards sarcasm in the mouth. There is really a striking resemblance in it to *Gen. Humphrey Marshall*, of Ky.

Edmund Spenser, the author of the *Fairie Queen*, is only represented by a plain tablet, with a base and pediment, bearing an inscription commemorative of his genius.

John Milton.—A bust and tablet. Beneath these is a lyre, encircled by a serpent, holding an apple, having obvious allusion to his *Paradise* achievements. The face of the bust is remarkably handsome. The forehead is very high, and the hair, parted in the middle, rolls in rich masses on either shoulder. The mouth is rather set and determined, but the general effect of the countenance is mild and seductive. Milton's remains are not in the Abbey, but buried in Cripplegate Church.

Thomas Gray.—"The elegy in a country church-yard" is represented in a medallion profile, held in the hand of the lyric muse. According to the medallion, Mr. Gray had a fine brow, a projecting under lip, and a face, on the whole, which was namby-pamby. He is interred at *Stoke Poges*.

Geoffrey Chaucer, the father of English poetry, has no effigy. To his memory is erected a fine ancient altar-tomb, surmounted by a Gothic canopy. It contains a Latin inscription, dated October, 1400, and now almost obliterated, telling of his rank in literature, and that his bones were underneath.

Abraham Cowley.—No effigy. A large urn, with a wreath entwined, and on the top of a high pedestal, is the only symbol which speaks of Mr. Cowley.

John Dryden.—A monument crowned by an excellent bust. The face is certainly very fine. It is as cleanly chiseled and regular as a Greek's, and, considering its regularity, wonderfully expressive of power.

Thomas Campbell.—A pedestal, on which stands a full-length statue. The face here pictured is singularly pleasant. It is of a florid type, jovially outlined, and alive with amiability. Great youthfulness is imparted to its expression by the Byronic style of the shirt-collar.

Robert Southey.—A tablet and bust. It is to be hoped that the face of this bust does not fairly reproduce what Mr. Southey really was. It is mean and *Charles Sumnerish*, perking with infinite conceit and Puritanism. Allowing the likeness to be good, we cease to wonder that Byron despised him with such cordiality.

William Shakespeare.—A monument, with a full-length statue, leaning on a pillar. His finger rests upon a scroll, which depends from this pillar, and on which is inscribed those splendid lines from the *Tempest*, ending with the words, "this great globe itself shall melt, and leave not a wreck behind." The countenance in the statue is very handsome, much resembling the engravings we have of him, except that there is more rigidity in the chiseling of the lips.

The remains of Jonson, Sheridan and Garrick lie just in front of the statue of Shakespeare, and the latter's pointed finger seems invoking attention to the final end of their, as well as all other terrestrial greatness.

John Gay, the author of the "Beggars' Opera," is represented by a medallion, held by Cupid. This commemorative symbol was erected to him by the Duke and Duchess of Queensbury.

Oliver Goldsmith.—A tablet, with a medallion profile. The profile gives us a low and retreating brow, thin hair, a mouth much pursed up, and a face generally disposed to be positively ugly.

Joseph Addison.—A monument, crowned by a full-length statue, in the hand of which a scroll is held. Around the pedestal the nine Muses are grouped in graceful postures. The face of the statue corresponds, in some respects, with what certain histories of his character would lead us to expect. It is prim, and rather effeminate, wearing a look which causes us to conclude that something pained or disgusted him. It is an even question, whether he has had an overdose of green apples, or smells bad fish.

David Garrick.—The statue of Garrick is, on the whole, the most imposing representation in the Poets' Corner. A full-length figure, crowned by a most animated and expressive face, leans forward and gently divides a curtain, which falls gracefully on either side. Beneath the statue are seated life-sized figures of Tragedy and Comedy.

There are many other objects of interest in the Abbey which the great length of this letter admonishes me to reserve for a subsequent communication.

CARTE BLANCHE.

ART. IX.—AMERICAN COMMERCE—ITS PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT.

PART III.—OUR COMMERCE UNDER THE ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION.*

DURING the Revolution all foreign enterprise was of necessity suspended, and in struggling for liberty, men taught themselves to forget and despise every mere physical want. Leagued together for common defence, the States were enabled to resist every device of power, and to sustain a long and bloody contest. But when that contest was ended and liberty was won, the Confederation exhibited at once its nervelessness for peace, and for the arts and policy and duties of peace. The fabric which could resist the storm crumbled away when the sunshine succeeded. So true is it that the necessities of men are the only durable bond of their union, and that without this union there is no strength.

From the close of the war until the adoption of the Constitution, there may be considered to have been no great regulating head in America. No uniformity or system prevailed among the States, and their commerce was consequently exposed to the utmost uncertainty, fluctuation, and loss. Tonnage duties were levied in different ports as it suited the caprices of the several governments, and as they were more or less desirous of encouraging particular branches

* See REVIEW for February and April, 1866.

of navigation and trade at the expense of others. By a policy more astute than that of her neighbors, New York managed in this way soon to increase largely her foreign trade, and laid the foundation of the empire she now maintains. From 1784 to 1790 our commerce exhibited the most remarkable results. For seven years consecutively the imports into American cities from Britain were never otherwise than twice the amount of the exports to her, and for several years were three and even five times their value. A drain of specie is said to have been the consequence; a very natural though not necessary one, and great commercial embarrassment and distress.

The following table, made up from records of the English Custom-House, will be found of interest :

	Exports America to Britain.	Imports America from Britain.
1784.....	£749,345.....	£3,679,467
1785.....	803,594.....	2,308,023
1786.....	443,119.....	1,603,465
1787.....	893,637.....	2,009,111
1788.....	1,023,784.....	1,886,142
1789.....	1,050,198.....	2,525,298
1790.....	1,191,071.....	3,431,778

We have here a commerce for the whole of America which did not average in exports and imports more than fifteen millions of dollars, since there was little other trade except that to Great Britain and her colonies. This amount is scarcely more at present than the commerce of the smallest of our States, for it must be noted that from the difficulties of communication there was then little or no domestic commerce.

In looking back upon this period of our history, one cannot but marvel at the contrast which the present furnishes, nor do else than smile at the *verification* of the prediction made by Mr. Jefferson in regard to the respective advantages of our American ports. We quote from Melish's Travels in the United States, vol. 2, p. 201 :

"And how do you like New York?" asked Mr. Jefferson. "He formed the idea generally entertained by strangers, that New York would always continue to be a great commercial city, but it appeared to him that Norfolk would in course of time be the greatest seaport in the United States, New Orleans perhaps excepted."

Adam Seybert, in his Statistical Annals of the United States, says, p. 57 :

"After the peace of 1783 our trade continued to languish. Foreign nations entertained jealousy; home rivalry existed, etc. Each of the States contemplated its own interests: some of the States declared the commercial intercourse with them to be equally free to all nations. When the State of Pennsylvania laid a duty, the State of New Jersey, equally washed by the waters of the Delaware, admitted the same articles free of duty. They could easily be smuggled into one State from the other. * * There were no general commercial regulations among the States, nor could Congress enforce any—the opposition of any one of the States could prevent the passage of any act upon the subject. Other nations were disposed to take advantage of our commer-

cial embarrassments. France and Spain withdrew the privileges they had granted our commerce during the war, and our proposals to enter into treaties of commerce with the great Powers were on every side rejected.*

Thus everything persuaded to the adoption of a new Constitution and form of government.

Referring to this period of American commerce, Mr. Pitkin says, p. 31, (Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States) :

"During the five years after the war, goods imported from England amounted to nearly six millions sterling. As the value here stated is the official value, (considerably less than the real,) the amount of imports from England into the United States in 1783 must have been about \$18,000,000, and in the following year about \$12,000,000, whilst the exports to England did not, in the two years, exceed eight or nine millions of dollars. This vast influx of goods soon drained the United States of a great part of the specie remaining at the close of the war. * * * The interest of the debt was therefore unpaid, public credit gone, &c. The importing States took advantage of their situation, and levied duties on imports for their own benefit at the expense of the other States. * * * In this situation, all became sensible of the inefficiency of the General Government, and of the necessity of vesting Congress with the power of regulating commerce," &c., &c.*

ART. X.—THE PURSE AND THE SWORD—FINANCES OF EUROPE.

AFTER the experience of the United States, one should be cautious in predicting war or peace for the condition of the financial budget of a nation. What man is there living who would have imagined that the United States could encounter an expenditure of three thousand millions of dollars, to say nothing of the vast sums expended in the South, and yet escape from it all with unimpaired credit and with evidences of prosperity? Who could have foreseen the inexhaustible resources of TAXATION?

In Europe, however, things are somewhat different. There population is crowded, wealth not diffused, and the means of support, at best, heavily drawn upon. The purse may have greater influence over the sword.

It will be instructive, therefore, to consider how the European powers stand financially at the latest dates.

1.—GREAT BRITAIN.

The following return, published in pursuance to an order of the House of Commons, of June 30, 1863, shows the population, the gross receipts of the revenue, after deducting repayments, allowances, discounts, drawbacks, and bounties of the nature of drawbacks, and excluding therefrom miscellaneous receipts, and the rate per head of the population of such revenue; also the amount of property and profits assessed for the income tax, the amount of income per

* In the "Annals of America," by Holmes, vol. ii., p. 370, he mentions that in 1788 Richard Leeke experimented in Georgia upon the culture of cotton, and sent samples to Philadelphia to be tested. That gentleman wrote of the date 11th December, 1788, "I shall raise about 5,000 pounds in the seed from about eight acres of land," &c. Several planters in South Carolina and Georgia followed his example.

head of the population, and the poundage of said taxation on such in come, for Great Britain and Ireland, in the year ending the 31st day of March, 1862:

	Great Britain.	Ireland.
Population.....	23,128,518....	5,798,967
Gross revenue.....	£61,360,000....	£6,792,000
Amount of gross revenue per head of population.....	£2 13s....	£1 3s. 5d.
Amount of property and profits assessed to Income Tax....	£301,380,000....	£21,639,000
Amount of income per head of population.....	£13 0s. 7½d....	£3 14s. 7½d.
Amount of revenue for each £ of revenue.....	4s. 0½d....	6s. 3½d.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

1861.....	£377,117,523
1862.....	391,885,110
1863.....	444,955,715

The receipts in the Treasury were, in 1863, 1864, and 1865, an average of £70,000,000 sterling, and the expenditures an average of about 67 millions. The custom revenues were, in 1863, £33,588,953, and in 1864 £22,498,210.

Financial years ended.	Description of Debt.		
	Funded.	Unfunded.	Total.
April 5, 1850....	£773,168,316....	£17,758,700....	£790,927,016
March 31, 1855....	752,064,119....	23,151,400....	775,215,519
" " 1860....	785,962,000....	16,228,300....	802,190,300
" " 1861....	785,119,609....	16,689,000....	801,808,609
" " 1862....	784,252,338....	16,517,900....	800,770,238
" " 1863....	783,306,739....	16,495,400....	799,802,139
" " 1864....	£777,429,224....	£13,136,000....	£790,565,224
" " 1865....	775,768,295....	10,742,500....	786,510,795

The following is an abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom for the calendar years 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1865:

	1860.	1861.	1863.	1864.	1865.
Customs	£24,460,902	£23,305,777	£23,421,000	£22,435,000	£21,707,000
Excise	20,361,000	19,435,000	17,745,000	19,343,000	19,649,000
Stamps	8,043,598	8,348,412	9,252,000	9,468,000	9,636,000
Taxes	3,232,000	3,127,000	3,208,000	3,261,000	3,364,000
Property Tax	9,596,106	10,823,816	9,806,000	7,999,000	7,603,000
Post Office	3,310,000	3,400,000	3,800,000	4,060,000	4,250,000
Crown Lands	284,479	290,568	302,500	307,500	314,000
Miscellaneous	1,801,584	1,453,101	2,899,120	3,151,874	2,673,478
Totals	£71,089,669	£70,283,674	£70,433,620	£70,125,374	£69,196,478

2. FRANCE.—The following is the exhibit of the last few years:

Years.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.	Years.	Revenue. Francs.	Expenditure. Francs.
1855	2,793,273,965	2,399,217,840	1860	2,497,952,012	2,539,812,615
1856	1,913,943,149	2,195,781,787	1861	2,453,198,761	2,549,511,399
1857	1,799,225,838	1,892,526,217	1862	2,561,893,726	2,621,016,977
1858	1,871,381,904	1,858,493,891	1863	2,583,927,861	2,629,510,989
1859	2,178,739,135	2,207,660,403	1865	2,138,044,000	2,135,408,825

The wars and warlike movements of Napoleon have cost since his accession the following (exclusively of Mexico, which cost £10,000,000 sterling more):

Crimean war	-	-	-	Francs 1,348,000,000	-	-	£53,920,000
Italian	-	-	-	345,000,000	-	-	13,800,000
Chinese	-	-	-	166,000,000	-	-	6,640,000
Occupation of Rome	-	-	-	50,000,000	-	-	2,000,000
" " Syria	-	-	-	28,000,000	-	-	1,120,000
Supplementary expenses	-	-	-	89,000,000	-	-	3,560,000
Total	-	-	-	2,026,000,000	-	-	£81,040,000

The debt of France is as follows:

Funded	£388,760,000
Floating	50,000,000
Other debt	87,320,000

£476,080,000

By popular loans France has raised, since 1854, very vast sums at low rates of interest, and her debt has increased from £213,000,000 in 1851, to £483,000,000 in 1863.

3. AUSTRIA.—The debt of Austria has continually been increasing, and in 1860 it amounted to:

Description of Debt.	Amount of Debt.	Consolidated Debt.
		Austrian Florins.
Old debt—Lottery loans.		
Bearing interest.	85,365,810	
Not bearing interest.	163,995	
Other debt, bearing interest.	934,271	
Obligations (to be repaid) not bearing interest.	853,292	
Total old debt.	Florins 87,317,368	
New debt—Terminable (date of repayment not determined).		
Bearing interest.	1,621,502,725	
Not bearing interest.	35,769	
Terminable (date of repayment fixed).		
Bearing interest.	194,065,162	
Not bearing interest.	24,166,451	
Total new debt.	1,839,767,107	
Floating debt.	362,285,895	
Lombardo-Venetian debt.	70,866,486	
Total debt.	Florins 2,360,236,856	
Or about.	£224,000,000	

The nationalities of the Austrian people are as follows:

The population of Austria is divided, with respect to race and language, into the following nationalities, according to an official estimate:

Germans.....	8,200,000	Servians.....	1,470,000
Bohemians, Moravians, and		Bulgarians.....	25,000
Slovacks.....	3,600,000	Magyars.....	5,050,000
Poles.....	2,200,000	Italians (inclusive of Latins and	
Russians.....	2,800,000	Friauls).....	3,050,000
Slavonians.....	1,210,000	Eastern Roumans.....	2,700,000
Croats.....	1,360,000	Members of other races.....	1,430,000

According to the last census, the number of noblemen in the Austrian States amounts to 250,000. Hungary possesses the greatest number, having 163,000, among whom are mentioned 4 princely families, 84 with the title of Count, 76 of Baron, and 300 simple nobles. Galicia has 24,900 noblemen; Bohemia, only 5,260, which are divided into 14 princely families, 172 Counts, and 80 Barons.

TRADE AND COMMERCE OF AUSTRIA.—The total value of the imports and exports of Austria was as follows, during the twelve years from 1851 to 1862:

Year.	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.	Year.	Imports. Florins.	Exports. Florins.
1851.....	158,074,663	136,524,444	1857....	292,995,251	242,363,721
1852.....	209,329,840	195,804,828	1858....	308,285,929	275,599,871
1853.....	207,262,290	228,924,871	1859....	268,227,783	292,363,721
1854.....	219,165,017	228,440,293	1860....	231,226,702	305,197,493
1855.....	248,288,157	244,134,142	1861....	235,847,057	307,680,155
1856.....	301,144,329	263,928,641	1862....	214,918,496	333,853,018

The chief commodities imported into the United Kingdom from Austria are corn and flour, hemp, tallow, glass-beads, olive oil, quick-silver, currants, cream of tartar, lard, seed, sumach, sponge, wood, and wool. In 1862, the total value of the imports amounted to £1,179,802; in 1861, to £1,246,046; and in 1860, to £936,364.

DENMARK.—Income 1863, £1,841,499; expenditure, £1,814,864. The income has subsequently been reduced and the debt of the kingdom has increased until it reaches about £12,000,000 sterling.

4. **BELGIUM.**—Revenue 1863, £6,125,380; expenditure, £5,805,279; debt, £26,219,442 in 1861, which had been reduced to about 25 millions in 1865. Population in 1830, 4,064,235; in 1863, 4,894,071.

5. **GERMANY.**—*Trade and Commerce.*—The Zollverein includes at present the whole of the States of the Confederation except Austria, the two duchies of Mecklenberg, Holstein, Lichtenstein, and the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen. The whole of Prussia forms part of the Zollverein, including that portion not belonging to the Confederation.

According to the census of 1858, the cotton manufactures in the Zollverein employed, at that time, 300,000 men, women, and children. In that number Bavaria stands for 30,656, of whom 7,194

were employed in 33 spinning-mills, and 4,016 in weaving; 10,688 masters worked, on their own account, 19,141 looms, with the aid of 8,758 workmen. Saxony had 11,500 workmen engaged in the cotton trade. The cotton manufacture in Prussia, exclusive of the printing, dyeing, and dressing of wove goods, occupied, in 1858, 11,263 persons—6,933 employed in 127 spinning-mills; 28,220 in 715 manufactories, containing 4,747 steam or 18,644 hand looms; 38,078 masters working, for their own account, 76,269 looms, with the aid of 38,032 journeymen.

The following are the official returns of the customs revenue of the Zollverein during the years 1847-60. The division of this revenue is given under Prussia. The very limited amount of imports and exports, considering the population, is chiefly owing to the high duties imposed by the German Customs League being, in some instances, almost prohibitory. In 1859, Prussia laid before the Congress of the Zollverein a programme for the modification of the tariff, proposing to exempt totally all raw materials and provisions from import duty, and to reduce considerably the duties on foreign manufactures; but, as the decision of the Zollverein is based on the liberum veto, like that of an English jury, the conference was protracted for upwards of fifteen months, without having arrived at any definite result.

Years.	Import revenue. Thalers.	Export revenue. Thalers.	Years.	Import revenue. Thalers.	Export revenue. Thalers.
1847.....	26,924,004.....	812,452.....	1855.....	26,043,782.....	214,063.....
1848.....	22,774,332.....	367,897.....	1856.....	26,358,054.....	227,085.....
1849.....	22,698,545.....	368,349.....	1857.....	26,433,225.....	198,613.....
1850.....	23,022,736.....	297,162.....	1858.....	26,302,339.....	243,348.....
1851.....	23,216,951.....	264,989.....	1859.....	23,475,011.....	251,001.....
1852.....	24,327,930.....	329,930.....	1860.....	24,102,244.....	272,469.....
1853.....	22,050,044.....	295,281.....	1861.....	24,745,995.....	131,654.....
1854.....	23,024,723.....	245,431.....	1862.....	25,703,236.....	143,386.....

6. PORTUGAL.—Debt in 1862, £33,717,000 sterling. Her bonds stand at a low figure in the markets, though the revenue of the kingdom exceeds the expenditure revenue £3,000,000 sterling; expenditure, £2,500,000.

7. PRUSSIA.—Debt in 1865, £43,214,795. The national debt of Prussia dates from the reign of Frederick William II. King Frederick II., called the "Great," left at his death a treasure of seventy-two millions thalers, which not only was spent during the eleven years' reign of his successor, but a debt incurred of fifty millions. King Frederick William III. at first succeeded in reducing this debt to less than thirty millions; but the subsequent wars with Napoleon I. again increased the national liabilities. The debt amounted to 53,495,000 thalers, or £7,642,000, in the year 1805, and had risen to 217,975,000 thalers, or £31,139,300, in 1813. The French Government had to pay one hundred and forty-five millions of francs to Prussia for war expenses, according to the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, and by these means, and subsequent large reductions in the

expenditure, the national liabilities were reduced to 82,722,200 thalers, or £11,817,457, which sum was formed into a consolidated debt by the law of May 2, 1842.

Russia maintains an army of 812,000 on a peace footing, and 1,135,975 men on a war footing. Austria usually maintains a peace establishment of 288,061 men, which of late has been increased to 476,299, and in war-time generally exceeds 800,000 men. The Prussian army generally comprises 208,576 men, but in war-time this is raised to a mobilized army of 609,669, and a reserve (drawn from the Landsturm) of 104,414 men. The other parties to the probable struggle (the powers which must assist in deciding whether the Danish duchies shall be Prussian, German or Danish), the German Confederation, comprises the kingdoms of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and Hanover, and the electorates of Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a host of other minor duchies and principalities. Their armies may amount on the whole to about 250,000 men, each contingent of which is under different commanders, and moved by different interests.

The Reich usually appoints a commander-in-chief when the States in the Confederation decide for war; but the feelings of the political principles of the combined armies clash so frequently, that it is almost impossible to utilize their otherwise great strength. Italy, another probable party to the anticipated contest, has a standing army of 400,000, and could easily raise 200,000 more and keep them in the field. Excluding Russia, France, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, and the armies of several other countries which will likely take the field if war breaks out, it would therefore, from this statement, be participated in at its outset by no less than 2,363,000 men!

8. RUSSIA.—Revenue 1864 (gross), £60,164,219. The credit of Russia is not known in Europe. Her expenditures are kept down to the revenue standard, and her debt is only about £60,000,000 sterling.

9. SPAIN.—Debt in 1864, £146,541,000.

The revenue of Spain has increased during the last few years, and continues to progress: In 1822 (when the large English loans were made to Spain upon which the payment of interest which accrued from 1841 to 1861 is still in dispute as the "Spanish certificate question") the total revenue of the country was only about £6,000,000 sterling.

In 1850, the revenue actually received was.....	£12,722,200
In 1855, " " " "	14,914,979
In 1860, " " " "	18,923,440
To which sum should be added "extraordinary" revenue, derived from sale of national property.....	3,039,247
In 1864-5, the estimated revenue was.....	26,275,932

Which sum included £4,733,736, derived from recent sales of national property, as "extraordinary" revenue.

The total amount of deficits during the last twenty years in Spain have accumulated, and form now a floating debt of about £10,500,000 sterling, as follows:

Total of accumulated deficits previous to 1849.....	£1,082,097
“ “ “ “ from 1850 to 1859.....	3,513,745
“ “ “ “ 1859 to June 30, 1864... ..	5,900,000

Total.....£10,495,842

During the whole of this period only one foreign loan for £3,000,000 in sterling has been negotiated, the rest of the deficits being covered by internal loans and the sale of Church and State property.

10. TURKEY.—Debt 1864, £31,070,000.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1862.....	£11,164,552.....	£12,739,088
1863.....	15,100,191.....	13,551,755
1864.....	13,684,271.....	13,495,477
1865.....	14,737,231.....	14,571,238

Our authorities for the statements and figures of this article are Martin's Statesman's Manual, Bankers' Magazine, by S. Smith Homans, etc.

ART. XI.—JOURNAL OF THE WAR—ENTERED UP DAILY IN THE CONFEDERACY :

REPRESENTING THE VIEWS AND OPINIONS WHICH OBTAINED AND THE CONDITION OF THINGS WHICH EXISTED AT THE DATE OF EACH DAY'S ENTRY, IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES, OR IN PORTIONS OF THEM, WITH SUBSEQUENT NOTES, ETC.

No. III.—By THE EDITOR.

WINNSBORO, S. C., JULY 10, 1862.—Federal accounts of the battle near Richmond represent their loss at 20,000, but estimate ours at 30,000, and our forces engaged at 200,000!! Four or five of their generals were wounded, and their army is reported safely encamped on the James River, and McClellan “ confident of ability to repel all attacks.”

Chandler, in the Federal Senate, declared that no punishment was too great for the man who put the army in the marshes of the Chickahominy, and considers that McClellan or Lincoln is the culprit.

Butler, at New Orleans, is visiting his penalties upon men and women charged with indecorum towards Yankee troops. Mrs. P. Phillips is sent to Ship Island. She had been formerly imprisoned at Washington City.

Several vessels have run the blockade and brought in invaluable and large cargoes of powder, saltpetre, sulphur, Enfield rifles and field pieces—among them some that were used by the Austrians at Solferino.

Van Dorn speaks as follows from Vicksburg :

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURG, June 28, 1862.

DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURG :—The enemy are attempting to destroy this beautiful city, and a heroic people have determined to sacrifice it rather than give it up to the invaders of their homes.

It may be considered, therefore, in ruins, for it may be battered down and burnt up, but the earth it stands upon is ours, and will never be given up. The shot and shell now playing through these streets, through lovely villas, and sacred churches, and deserted homes, are but “ sound and fury, signifying nothing.”

The contest will commence when the enemy attempts to put his foot upon our soil. Stand coolly by your guns, and deliver your fire only when he comes too near.

EARL VAN DORN, Major-General Commanding.

The latest news from the Army of Virginia is thus condensed by the *Whig* :

“Advices from General Lee's lines, to noon yesterday, enable us to state that nothing of moment had occurred to that time since our last report. Our army occupies a line about eight miles this side of Charles City Court-House, and extending nearly from the James to the Chickahominy. The enemy lies a short distance

below, measurably protected by gunboats, and busily engaged fortifying. He threw a few shells Friday, and had up his balloon, both for the purpose of ascertaining our whereabouts. Yesterday morning and the day before there was some picket firing, but nothing more. The country is flat and wooded, rendering it very difficult to watch the enemy. McClellan is using every exertion to reinvigorate his dismayed and demoralized troops, keeps his bands playing, dress parades going on, etc. There was no reason to believe that he was making any effort to embark his force; nor could it be told whether he was receiving reinforcements."

FRIDAY, 11.—Reach Graniteville and Augusta early in the morning, having left Winnsboro two P. M. yesterday, *en route* for Mississippi.

Curtis's army again reported captured in Arkansas. Enemy digging canal around Vicksburg. Baton Rouge not taken. Texas guerrillas within eight miles of New Orleans.

SATURDAY, 12.—Reach Atlanta two P. M. and Montgomery at three P. M. Leave at four by railroad for Mobile. Fields of corn and but few of cotton comparatively cover the whole country.

Four thousand slaves impressed by the Yankees to work on the Vicksburg canal. Doubtful if, in the present stage of water, they can succeed.

SUNDAY, 13.—Reach Mobile eight A. M. and leave for Mississippi at five P. M. Defences of Mobile are being actively pressed, and will be very formidable.

There is no doubt but that McClellan is being heavily reinforced on the James River, and that operations will be suspended for a time.

Butler's extraordinary order in regard to Mrs. Phillips is published

Special Order, No. 150.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Philip Phillips, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of those children both her husband and herself apologized and were forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the procession of Lieut. De Kay, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding General if this fact were so, contemptuously replies—"I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that therefore she be confined at Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island.

By order of Major-General BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. G.

MONDAY, 14.—Reach Jackson, Miss., at one P. M. Weather hot and dry, and grain crops suffering very much. Numbers of the wounded from Virginia crowd the cars on most of our route, and are badly provided for.

Divisions of the great army of Corinth are at Tupelo, near Vicksburg, near Holly Springs, or at Chattanooga. Beauregard is sick at Bladon Springs.

General Lee has issued a congratulatory order to the army, dated:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, July 7, 1862.

The General commanding, profoundly grateful to the only Giver of all victories for the signal success with which He has blessed our arms, tenders his warmest thanks and congratulations to the army by whose valor such splendid results have been achieved. On Thursday, the 26th inst., the powerful and thoroughly equipped army of the enemy was intrenched in works vast in extent and most formidable in character within sight of your capital. To-day the remains of that confident and threatening host are upon the banks of James River, thirty miles from Richmond, seeking to recover, under the protection of his boats, from the effects of a series of disastrous defeats.

After referring to the defeat and pursuit of the enemy, General Lee says:

"The immediate fruits of our success are the relief of Richmond from a state of siege; the rout of the grand army that so long menaced its safety; many thousand

prisoners, including officers of high rank; the capture or destruction of stores to the value of millions of dollars; of the acquisition of thousands of arms and fifty-one pieces of superior artillery. The service rendered to the country in this short but eventful period can scarcely be estimated, and the General commanding cannot adequately express his admiration of the courage, endurance and soldierly conduct of the officers and men engaged there. These brilliant results have cost us many brave men; but while we mourn the loss of our gallant dead, let us not forget that they died nobly in defence of their country's freedom, and have linked their memory with an event that will live forever in the hearts of a grateful people."

TUESDAY, 15.—Jackson has become an important point since the fall of New Orleans, and nearly all its public offices have been removed here.

It will be in direct communication with Montgomery by railroad in October, as the road is being pressed to completion under orders of General Bragg, and at Confederate expense. This is important, in view of any misfortune at Mobile, and, in any event, shortens the distance to Richmond nearly a day. Cars run daily from here to Vicksburg, to the Tallahatchie on the north, and to Pontchatoula on the south, and westward towards the Alabama line.

Communication across the Mississippi is difficult and uncertain, but is accomplished at several points.

Parties, almost daily, go into and come out of New Orleans, and some trade is suffered. A quantity of salt, sulphur and coffee recently was brought here. Many New Orleans refugees are here, or are scattered about the country.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—Good news from Vicksburg. Our steam ram the "Arkansas," emerging from the Yazoo River, passed the enemy's upper fleet, inflicting much damage, and reached Vicksburg with slight injury. This occurred yesterday, and until nine o'clock last night the guns and mortars could be distinctly heard here, and we are very anxious for intelligence.

THURSDAY, 17.—Curtis's army has not been cut off by Hindman, but has reached the Mississippi in safety. A general exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon by the Yankee Government. Gold in New York quoted at 116, and stocks falling. In regard to the ram "Arkansas," an official dispatch to Secretary Mallory, from Lieutenant Brown, says:

"The enemy's fleet above Vicksburg consisted of four iron-clad vessels, two heavy sloops-of-war, four gunboats, and seven or eight rams. We drove an iron-clad ashore, with colors down and disabled, blew up a ram, burned one vessel and damaged several others. Our smoke-stack was so shot to pieces that we lost steam, and could not use the vessel as a ram. We lost ten killed and fifteen wounded."

FRIDAY, 18.—Telegraphed from Knoxville that Colonel Forrest had taken Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that Morgan has made a brilliant dash in Kentucky. General Crittenden reported a prisoner in our hands.

Lincoln has certainly called for 300,000 additional troops, and it is thought a draft must be resorted to.

SATURDAY, 19.—Make a trip to Osyka, on the New Orleans road, and which is in the vicinity of Camp Moore, where General Ruggles is in command.

We took two regiments prisoners at Murfreesboro and large quantities of stores. Morgan is advancing upon Frankfort, Ky. Great alarm among the Federals.

SUNDAY, 20.—Great consternation in Nashville. Federals threaten to shell if they must evacuate the city. Gold in New York 116½ premium.

Great hopes that Kentucky is about to rise from her sleep.

Van Dorn issues an address to the defenders of Vicksburg.

HEROIC VICKSBURG—ADDRESS OF GENERAL VAN DORN.

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. OF THE MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, JULY 18, 1862.

TO THE TROOPS DEFENDING VICKSBURG:—Your conduct, thus far, under the circumstances which surround you, has won the admiration of your countrymen. Cool and self-possessed under the concentrated fire of more than forty vessels of war and mortar-boats, you have given assurances that the city intrusted to your keeping will not be given up to the blustering demands of cannon nor the noisy threatenings of bomb-shells. Such exhibitions of fury serve but to amuse you and to animate the tedium of camp life—you await a more formidable demonstration. Impos-

tent in his rage, the enemy is striving to turn the current of the Mississippi from your batteries. He will fail. When he is master of the great river that flows at your feet, and which has become the eternal custodian of your names and glory, every wave that ripples by its shores will crimson with your blood, and every hill that looks down upon it will be the sepulchre of a thousand freemen.

Soldiers! to have been one among the "Defenders of Vicksburg" will be the boast hereafter of those who shall bear your names, and a living joy by your hearthstones forever. Continue, I beseech you, to be worthy of your country's praise and the reputation you have achieved.

The Commanding General will take pleasure, as it is his duty, in forwarding the names of the *distinguished* among you to the General Commanding the Department for honorable mention in General Orders. It is *his* pride to be your commander.

The steamer "Arkansas" is immortal, and above his praise—she commands the admiration of the world.

By order of Major-General EARL VAN DORN.

MONDAY, 21.—Meet persons from New Orleans who left there as late as the 18th. The lying bulletins still publish that the Federals have taken Richmond. Mrs. Phillips liberated through the instrumentality of Reverdy Johnson. City healthy, and provisions growing more plentiful. Intercourse not difficult with the city, and bribery will effect much. City could easily be retaken if it could be fed. No persons of consequence have taken the oath, with trifling exceptions, in New Orleans.

TUESDAY, 22.—Lincoln has requested the Congressmen of the Border States to return home and prepare their constituents for the emancipation of slaves within their districts. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says that Winchester is again dangerously threatened by the advance of the Confederates up the Shenandoah Valley. It is reported that Stonewall Jackson is moving towards Fredericksburg. A Louisville dispatch of the 15th says that the city is all excitement, in consequence of the movements of Morgan, who was threatening Lexington, Frankfort and Shelbyville, simultaneously dividing his forces into three divisions for this purpose. Troops are being rapidly thrown into Louisville from Ohio and Indiana, and Home Guards are organized for defence.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—Some more unsuccessful efforts to take our ram "Arkansas" at Vicksburg. Federals admit the impracticability of opening the navigation of the Mississippi. Their canal around Vicksburg a failure.

The *New York Post* gives us some encouragement:

"EUROPEAN INTERVENTION.—All the signs show that we stand at the grave and serious crisis of our history. The recent intimations from Europe look to speedy intervention in our affairs, and if the foreign powers hesitate, it is not improbable that the news which the next steamer will take to England will help them to a conclusion. The long delay and extraordinary care in the operations of General McClellan were justified to the world only by the assertion that he meant to make sure of victory; and now it has slipped from him. Manassas and Yorktown lose the poor excuse they had in the light of the results of last week; and that which was before laid to the account of wholesome prudence will now be charged, and we believe with justice, to blundering and obstinate incompetency. It is a significant sign of what is going on abroad, that the French Princes, who have for many months been attached to General McClellan's staff, have left the army, and return to Europe by the next steamer. They would fight for us, but, if we should have war with France, they cannot fight against French soldiers. They see the full significance of the results before Richmond and the effect the news will have in Europe, and they retire in time."

THURSDAY, 24.—Federal accounts represent Nashville in a great state of excitement, and troops pouring into the city. The rebel forces under Forrest or Kirby Smith were hourly expected. The city is being prepared for defence, and will be shelled, it is said, if not surrendered. Recruits are offered heavy bounties in all the Northern cities.

Morgan appeals to the Kentuckians:

Kentuckians, I am once more among you. Confiding in your patriotism and strong attachment to our Southern cause, I have, at the head of my gallant band, raised once more our Confederate flag, so long trampled upon by the Northern tyrants, but never yet disgraced. Let every true patriot respond to my appeal.

Rise and arm yourselves! Fight against the despoilers! Fight for your families! your homes! for those you love best! for your conscience! and for the free exercise of your political rights, never again to be placed in jeopardy by the Hessian invader. Let the stirring scenes of the late Richmond fight be constantly before you. Our brave army there and everywhere is victorious. McClellan and his foreign hordes are groveling in the dust. Our independence is an achieved fact. We have bought it with privation and suffering, and sealed the contract with the seal of blood. Be not timorous, but rise, one and all, for the good cause, to clear our dear Kentucky's soil of the detested invaders.

Kentuckians! fellow-countrymen! you know you can rely upon me.

JOHN MORGAN.

FRIDAY, 25.—We have captured a transport steamer near Vicksburg, and the lower fleet has disappeared. Bragg's army is *en route* for Chattanooga, and we shall soon have an advance upon Tennessee. Forrest has taken Lebanon, within twenty-five miles of Nashville and Kentucky. Confederates have surprised Newberry, Ind. This is the first invasion of the free States, and is a good beginning.

The Petersburg *Express* has a special dispatch from Knoxville announcing the arrival of a special courier at headquarters in Tennessee, from Morgan, dated Georgetown, July 19. Morgan says we have captured eleven cities and towns, with a heavy amount of army stores, and have force sufficient to hold all the country outside of Lexington and Frankfort, which places are chiefly garrisoned by home guards. The bridges between Lexington and Cincinnati have all been destroyed.

SATURDAY, 26.—Upper and lower fleet reported as having left Vicksburg. Federal Congress adjourned, after appropriating \$600,000,000 for the war. Herculean efforts at the North to raise 300,000 fresh troops, and the heaviest bounties offered.

SUNDAY, 27.—Spend the day at Vicksburg. Lower fleet has disappeared entirely; upper at the mouth of the Yazoo; city deserted and desolate; only sentinels and darkies to be seen, and very attenuated cats and dogs. Houses all closed, and though a large number were struck by the shells or fragments no dwellings seem to be much injured. A few stores, an engine-house, and the Methodist Church, are the only severe sufferers, and these may be readily repaired. The result is surprising in a city which has withstood the assaults of the enemy for nearly two months; only two or three lives lost.

Heavy artillery on the bluffs command the river.

Visit the ram Arkansas, and examine her, through the courtesy of Captain Brown. She received but trifling damage in her glorious encounter with the fleets, and is now nearly ready again for action. She will be strengthened and improved. Her loss in all the fights was about 40 killed and wounded. She is defective in structure, but iron-clad and of medium size.

General Breckenridge's division, now at Vicksburg, will soon find active and exciting service.

MONDAY, 28.—General Forrest has burned the bridges at Mill Creek, and is reported within 5 miles of Nashville. His progress a continued ovation.

Morgan is being largely reinforced in Kentucky. Governor Magoffin is said to be with him.

TUESDAY, 29.—Yankees take possession of Madison and Covington, Louisiana. We shall soon hear that they are driven out of Baton Rouge. Halleck promoted to the chief command of the army. Foreign news leaves intervention still doubtful. Lincoln and the Border States Congressmen correspond on the emancipation of slavery in their States, which they agree to propose to their constituents. Federal Confiscation Act passes.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—The Yankees stirred up, apprehending invasions of Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, and the navigation of the Ohio River is regarded unsafe.

THURSDAY, 31.—Morgan has returned safely to Knoxville with 1,000 prisoners, and Humphrey Marshall is marching on Northeastern Kentucky. Five Confederates took a Yankee transport on the James River. McClellan is believed to be evacuating the James River. Lincoln authorizes rebel property to be

seized, necessary for his army, and the negroes to be employed in military and naval service. Gunboats repelled in Georgia gallantly by our troops. "Tubal Cain" lost in running Charleston blockade, and valuable cargo. Johnson's report of the battle of Seven Pines censures Huger for delay, fixes our loss at 4,282 and that of the enemy at 10,000, and says we took 6,000 stand of arms and a large quantity of camp equipage.

FRIDAY, August 1.—The New York *Herald* speaks lugubriously of the war:

The *Herald* says the civil war has cost the United States \$600,000,000, and the "bones of its dead soldiers would make a Golgotha monument higher than that of Bunker Hill."

In return for this immense outlay of blood and treasure, what have we gained? Are the rebels subdued? On the contrary, they seem stronger than ever. Is the rebellion at its last gasp? It has to-day more soldiers in the field than the Union. Have we succeeded in reviving the Union feeling at the South? Why, every day the two sections drift farther and farther apart; every day we become more and more ignorant of the sentiments of the Southern people; every day that this accursed rebellion is permitted to continue the number of Southern Union men becomes less, as the old Union seems more powerless and remote, and the new Confederacy more powerful and successful. What, then, have we gained? In spite of our brilliant victories, our naval superiorities, our numerous but isolated triumphs, we have practically and in results gained very little and lost very much.

What, then, shall we do next? Shall we give up the war, disband our army and navy, and let the rebels go in peace? Never! It is too late to think of such a course. The recognition of the Southern Confederacy by our own government is no longer among the contingencies of this war. The rebels may defeat our armies and capture our capital—these are possibilities—but the rebels can never conquer their independence. The conflict has assumed a new and a sublimer aspect. We have to decide now not whether the rebels can be subdued, but whether the country is to be saved. The question is no longer the putting down of the rebellion, but the salvation of the nation. We are in *cul-de-sac*, from which our only escape is the suppression of the rebellion by force.

General Armstrong has taken Courtland, Ala., and 159 Federal prisoners, and a large amount of wagons and army stores and small arms.

Tuscumbia and Decatur, Ala., also taken by our forces, and immense amount of enemy's property destroyed.

SATURDAY, 2.—Without doubt Breckenridge is advancing in force upon Baton Rouge, and we shall have some exciting news in a day or two.

The people of Vicksburg are returning home, and it is said there are several hundred Federal graves in the neighborhood.

THANKS TO THE DEFENDERS OF VICKSBURG.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, June 22, 1862.

General Orders, No. 51.—The successful defence of Vicksburg against the mortar fleet of the enemy, by Major General Van Dorn and the officers and men under his command, entitles them to the gratitude of the country, the thanks of the government, and the admiration of the army. By their gallantry and good conduct, they have not only saved the city intrusted to them, but they have shown that bombardments of cities, if bravely resisted, achieve nothing for the enemy, and only serve to unveil his malice, and the hypocrisy of his pretended wish to restore the Union. The world now sees that his mission is one of destruction, not restoration.

Lieutenant Brown, and the officers and crew of the Confederate steamer *Arkansas*, by their heroic attack upon the Federal fleet before Vicksburg, equaled the highest recorded examples of courage and skill. They prove that the navy, when it regains its proper element, will be one of the chief bulwarks of national defence, and that it is entitled to a high place in the confidence and affection of the country.

By command of the Secretary of War.

S. COOPER, Adjutant and Inspector-General.

SUNDAY, 3.—An extra says that Forrest has returned to Knoxville, and that unless Butler is given up for the murder of Mumford at New Orleans, Major-General McCall, prisoner at Richmond, will be executed.

MONDAY, 4.—Morgan's official report of his raid into Kentucky states that he took twenty towns, captured 1,200 prisoners, and destroyed property valued at

\$3,000,000. Among the spoils taken were 20,000 stand of arms, and a large number of mules and horses.

Jackson and Ewell are again threatening Washington City.

Guerrilla bands organizing all over Kentucky.

Confederate batteries on the James River open upon McClellan's camp and transports, and it is thought occasioned great damage to both.

Commanding General of the Confederate army issues an important General Order in regard to Federal Commander Pope's orders to seize and appropriate without recompense Southern property, and to hold unoffending civilians taken at their residences to answer with their lives for the acts of guerrilla parties. General Lee says:

"Therefore, it is ordered that Major-General Pope, Brigadier-General Steinwehr, and all commissioned officers serving under their respective commands, be, and they are hereby expressly and specially declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers, and therefore not entitled to the benefit of the cartel for parole of future prisoners of war. Ordered further, in the event of the capture of Major-General Pope or Brigadier-General Steinwehr, or any commissioned officers serving under them, respectively, they shall be held in close confinement so long as the orders aforesaid shall continue in force and unrepealed by the competent military authorities of the United States, and that in the event of the murder of any unarmed citizens or inhabitants of this Confederacy by virtue or under pretext of any of the orders hereinbefore recited, whether with or without trial—whether under pretence of such citizens being spies or hostages, or under any other pretence, it shall be the duty of the Commanding General of the forces of this Confederacy to cause immediately to be hung out of the commissioned officers, such prisoners as aforesaid, a number equal to the number of our citizens that have been murdered by the enemy. By order."

TUESDAY, 5.—The *Mississippian* of to-day says:

"If one would make up a table of the ruling prices of every staple article in that line—as they are at present obtained in the city of Jackson and frame it, or preserve it for future reference—it would be one of the greatest curiosities of the times. Think of common calico, which was held at a dime or a bit a yard, now held at one dollar and a quarter; gingham at one dollar and seventy-five cents; pins at from seventy-five cents to one dollar per paper; spool thread at from nine to twelve dollars a dozen; cotton cards from forty to forty-five dollars a pair; shoes from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a pair, and every other article indispensable in a family at like exorbitant rates."

We may add to this list board \$3½ to \$4 per day; washing \$1 50 per dozen; towels, yard wide, 75 cents; letter paper \$25 per ream; envelopes \$25 per M.; watermelons \$1 to \$2; peaches 5 cents each. The spirit of extortion reaches to everything. The darkey who holds your horse or blacks your boots would hardly think himself overpaid with a dollar.

And thus the cause goes on, though the people bear their sufferings without a groan.

The conscript law and the militia law of the several States will bring 750,000 Confederates into the field. This the Yankees will not much exceed, even with their 300,000 raw recruits. They have no troops in camps of instruction, and it would be a large estimate to give their existing forces as:

At Charleston,	150,000	Valley of Va.,	50,000
Savannah,	15,000	Baltimore,	10,000
New Orleans,	10,000	Washington,	25,000
Southern Coast,	10,000	Memphis,	10,000
Halleck's late army,	100,000	Curtis,	10,000
McClellan,	150,000	Missouri,	10,000
Burnside,	15,000	Other places,	25,000

Total, . . . 455,000

Magoffin is not a prisoner of Morgan's, but calls the Kentucky Legislature together to consider the late action of Congress and the President touching the question of slavery, and to provide for the safety of our institutions and the peace and tranquillity of the commonwealth. (As usual, rather wishy-washy.)

Lincoln's proclamation is at last out, which, as far as it can be executed, dooms every Southern man to pauperism. It helps our cause.

THE CONFISCATION ACT—LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty seventh.

By the President:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIXTH SECTION.

Annexed is the sixth section of the Confiscation Act referred to by the President in the above proclamation:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks, and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation, shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by said person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

WEDNESDAY, 6.—Breckenridge, with 3,000 men, attacked Baton Rouge yesterday, and drove the enemy through the town to the gunboats and into the arsenal. Enemy 5,000 strong. Loss heavy on both sides. Final results uncertain. General Clark thought to be mortally wounded.

Accounts from the North conflicting: some represent great disorganization and evident breaking down, and others a resolute and determined war policy.

President Davis asks to know if Butler's acts at New Orleans are endorsed, and will take silence as an admission that they are.

Lindsay's motion in the British Parliament to recognize the Confederacy is withdrawn; Palmerston asking that the matter be left with the Government.

The Yankees will proceed to a draft.

THURSDAY, 7.—It seems that the non-arrival of the ram Arkansas prevented the success of our movement against Baton Rouge.

Southern prisoners at the North, including privateers, are reaching Richmond after exchange. We have at least 12,000 there.

FRIDAY, 8.—The ram Arkansas is destroyed by her crew, her machinery becoming hopelessly disabled.

Breckenridge has withdrawn ten miles from Baton Rouge to obtain water, and is being reinforced. He destroyed much Federal property. Federal General Williams reported killed.

Enemy advanced 10 miles up the James. Heavy skirmishing in East Tennessee, and General Stevenson, having flanked Bowen's command, has captured the entire army of East Tennessee. If true, the road to Nashville and Louisville is open to us. (News not confirmed.)

Evidences of breaking down reported everywhere at the North.

SATURDAY, 9.—Skirmishing on the Potomac and near Gordonsville. Drafting will shortly begin at the North.

The misfortune which happened to the machinery of the Arkansas, causing her to be blown up, lost to us, it seems, the repossession of Baton Rouge and the open way to New Orleans.

The Sea God and the River God have never been our ally in this fight. The Yankee General Steinwehr's infamous order is published:

HEADQUARTERS, 2d DIVISION, GREER'S FARM, July 13, 1862.

Special Order, No. 6.—Major William Stedman, commanding 6th Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, will cause the arrest of five (5) of the most prominent citizens of Luray, Page County, Virginia, and send them to these headquarters with an escort as hostages. They will be held as long as we remain in this vicinity. They will share my table and be treated as friends; but, for every one of our soldiers who may be shot by "bushwhackers," one of these hostages will suffer death, unless the perpetrators of the deed are delivered to me. It is well known that these so-called "bushwhackers" are inhabitants of the district, and encouraged in their cowardly acts by the prominent citizens here.

You will leave a copy of this order with the family of each man arrested by you.

A. STEINWEHR, Brig.-Gen. Commanding 2d Division.

SUNDAY, 10.—Guerrillas rising up everywhere in Arkansas, and the report from Missouri is that they are in such numbers as to be in complete control of the State. From this branch of the service nearly everything may be expected in the Border States, or wherever the enemy shall profane with his presence. Such bands are being organized throughout Mississippi and Louisiana, and will do daring and efficient service.

NOTES ON THE JOURNAL.

1.—McCLELLAN'S ARMY.—On the 8th July the Confederate forces gave up the pursuit of McClellan's army, and returned to the vicinity of Richmond. In his Report, March 6, 1863, published in two volumes by the Confederate Congress, Gen. Lee says of this victory: "The siege of Richmond was raised, and the object of a campaign which had been prosecuted after months of preparation, at an enormous expenditure of men and money, completely frustrated. More than 10,000 prisoners, including officers of rank, fifty-two pieces of artillery, and upwards of 35,000 stand of small-arms, were captured. The stores and supplies of every description which fell into our hands were great in amount and value, but small in comparison with those destroyed by the enemy himself. . . . Under ordinary circumstances, the Federal army should have been destroyed."

Henry Ward Beecher, at this epoch, thus gives vent to his pent-up feelings:

"At length, this past Spring, began the campaign in Virginia. The people gloried in the belief that the majesty of the Government would be asserted. After four months' campaign, the armies of the United States are on the *defensive*! Not less than a hundred thousand men have been lost by death, wounds, sickness and captivity; McClellan is cooped up on James River; Pope is collecting an army; and the country is to-day actually debating whether the enemy cannot strike a blow at Washington! Is this such a management as will confirm the confidence of the country in Mr. Lincoln's conduct of the war? Do we need to ask why men are slow to volunteer? Does any man need to be told what the end of such things must be? This is not punishing rebellion. It is helping it.

"In the second year of the war! And how long will it be before every nation in Europe will have a right to say, the South has shown itself able to maintain its independence?"

Remarking upon the effects of these disasters at Richmond upon the energies of the North, Mr. Pollard, in his History of the War, vol. 2, p. 84, says: "There is no doubt that the North was seriously discouraged by the events that had taken place before Richmond. But it was a remarkable circumstance, uniformly illustrated in the war, that the North, though easily intoxicated by triumph, was not in the same proportion depressed by defeat. As long as the North was conducting the war upon the soil of the South, a defeat there involved more money expenditure and more calls for troops—it had no other horrors. It did not imperil their homes. It might easily be repaired. . . . In many respects the war was an immense money-job."

In the Army Register, published at Washington, Mr. Pollard gives the strength of the Northern army at this date: Commissioned officers, 39,922; rank and file, 1,052,480.

The army correspondent of the New York Times shows in what condition the great army of the Chickahominy reached the waters of the James:

"THE APPROACH TO JAMES RIVER.—When an aid of General McClellan rode back and reported that the way was all open to James River, a thrill of relief ran through the whole line, and the sight of the green fields skirting its banks was, indeed, an oasis in the terrible desert of suspense and apprehension through which they had passed. The teams were now put upon a lively trot in order to relieve the pressure upon that portion still in the rear. General McClellan and staff rode ahead, and took possession of the old estate known as Malvern Hills, owned by H. F. Dew, one mile back from Turkey Island Bend. It is a large, old-fashioned estate, originally built by the French, and has near it, in front, an old earth-work, constructed by General Washington during the Revolutionary War. It has a spacious yard, shaded by venerable elms and other trees. A fine view of the river can be had from this elevated position. General McClellan expressed the opinion that with a brief time to prepare, the position could be held against any force the enemy can bring against us.

"Exhausted by long watching and fatigue, and covered thickly with the dust of the road over which we had passed, many of the officers threw themselves upon the shady and grassy lawn to rest. The soldiers also, attracted by the shady trees, surrounded the house, or bivouacked in the fields near by."

In his official report of June 22, Gen. Joseph Johnston reported that he took ten pieces of artillery, five standards, 6,000 muskets, etc. His loss, 3,283, and that of the enemy, by his own reports, over 10,000.

2.—PATRIOTISM.—Public spirit had not begun to wane at this time. People were hopeful and patriotic, and were willing to give everything and suffer everything for the cause. The spirit of speculation, and the vice of blockade sales, which did much to bring about our eventual ruin, were only beginning to manifest themselves. Extortion had not reared its Gorgon head. A liberal and generous impulse existed everywhere, and the necessities of all were readily and cheerfully supplied. It was the golden or classic epoch of the war. Night and day the needles of the women were plied in making soldiers' clothing, and night and day they watched by the side of the sick and dying. They never, however, failed in this duty at any period of the war.

3.—NEW ORLEANS.—We remarked that New Orleans might several times have been captured by the Confederates. There can be no doubt of this, and the matter was frequently discussed in military circles—but *cui bono*? Whilst the Federals occupied the mouth of the river and controlled its navigation above, the city could never have been provisioned by us. There would be great suffering to the inhabitants without advantage to the Confederacy.

4.—NASHVILLE.—Though Nashville was several times threatened, the immense fortifications around it made its capture at any time almost impossible. It was a remarkable fact in the war, that the Confederacy was never enabled to repossess herself of any town or city taken by the enemy. Thus New Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg, etc., etc. This exerted a very depressing influence.

5.—CONSCRIPT ACT.—We never doubted of the eminent wisdom and policy of the Conscript Act. In the condition in which we were placed, no other measure could have kept up the army in the trials through which we were destined to pass. The best and the true men would have remained without it, but in no part of the world can armies be kept up by moral suasion and the justice of a cause! This the enemy too proved! Doubtless there were evils of great magnitude indispensable from the system—much misery, etc., but war involves pain and suffering. The administration of the law was, however, always defective, and although it was easy to show that from half to three-quarters of a million of men might be kept in the field, the armies were allowed to fritter away, and at the time of the surrender there were scarcely one hundred thousand men under arms on both sides of the Mississippi! Inadequate provisions and clothing, destitute and suffering families at home, ceaseless marching and fighting, the increasing hosts of the enemy, the hopelessness of the cause, and its interminable prospect, did the work. Under a President and Congress successes became now impossible. *A Dictator, with absolute power, and great civil and military genius, could only have saved the day!*

6.—GUERRILLAS.—At the opening of the war, privateering and guerrillas were regarded the great hopes of the Confederacy. Both were signal failures, notwithstanding the dashing exploits of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah. The enemy affected to consider guerrilla service a great crime against the laws of war and the humanities of the age. Yet is it ever, in all countries, the resort of a brave people, when overcome by invasion. Our revolutionary fathers understood this. The partisan warfare in the Carolinas and Georgia was of this character. The whole country sustained the military establishment. Never was there a more inviting field for this service than the Confederacy during the war, yet the invader was allowed to march great armies with at times no molestation at all. It was evident that such warfare was not germane to the spirit of our people.

7.—COTTON PLANTING.—As the war advanced, cotton planting was very generally abandoned in the Confederacy, and those who raised more than very trifling quantities were held by their neighbors in some odium. Many of the States restricted the cultivation by law, and the policy pursued by Congress of burning in the face of the enemy operated also as a discouragement. Though eventual pay was promised, no one regarded it possible to obtain it, so many provisions being first necessary. From first to last perhaps one million of bales were destroyed by the torch. Corn, wheat, and sorghum were the great and growing crops of the Confederacy, with which, had transportation been kept up, the armies could have been fed forever.

8.—MRS. PHILLIPS.—The "war upon women and children" is richly illustrated in this case. Of what consequence was it to a great nation whether a lady was in "good humor" or "bad humor," "laughed" or "cried," on the passage of a funeral by her door? Among gentlemen, it is invariably understood that the sex protects and gives immunity. We knew this lady intimately. A gentler and kinder nature could be found nowhere. Her feelings were ever buoyant and hopeful; her vivacity and spirit quick; her wit and intellect of high order. Her heart and soul were with the South and its cause, and for this she would have suffered a thousand martyrdoms. The world stood aghast at the enormities practiced upon such a lady on such a pretext. Next to the crime of Mumford, which caused a thrill of horror to run through the land, this was among the blackest deeds of the régime at New Orleans. Mumford rose to the rank of a hero and a martyr. His patent of nobility—his canonization—dated from that day.

9.—RAILROADS IN THE CONFEDERACY.—They were still good at this time, though requiring constant attention. Accidents were not yet frequent. Running stock and locomotives remained in nearly sufficient quantities. All of this changed afterwards, as we shall see. Still railroad traveling was attended with much privation and suffering. The cars were always crowded to suffocation. Everybody seemed afloat. The wonder was where the crowds of women and children came from. Add to these, wounded, discharged or furloughed soldiers, sharpers and speculators, *et omne genus*: a seat was not to be thought of. Being compelled to travel almost constantly in the service of the Treasury Department and the "Produce Loan Office," of which we shall have much to say hereafter, we can speak feelingly upon this subject.

10.—The *Southern Confiscation Act* was adopted on account of a previous act of the Federal Congress. The policy in both cases was bad, and without doubt all property would have been restored after peace. This course was pursued by the Continental Colonies after winning their independence, and to this course the United States Government has again come in 1866.

11.—SECESSIONVILLE.—The New York *Tribune* correspondent thus spoke of the disaster at Secessionville, S. C., which occurred in June:

"The advanced regiments were the 8th Michigan, the 79th New York, and the 1th Connecticut. There is some confusion as to the order in which these regiments came up to the fort; it seems however, from the best information within reach, that the glorious but unfortunate 8th Michigan was the first at the fort, led by its gallant Colonel Fenton. The immediate assault upon the fort was not successful, and the cause of failure, as is usual in such cases, is difficult to determine. That the fort should have been taken there can be but little doubt, and that too with no more loss of life than actually occurred. It appears from the statements of some of

the officers and men in these regiments, that about one-half mile from the fort there was a narrow pass through a hedge, and the men were compelled to pass through very few abreast, thus delaying the advance of the men. The 8th Michigan got through and pushed on with great vigor up to the fort, which they assaulted with a shout. They were met with a murderous fire from the fort in front, and from flanking batteries. A few of these brave boys overcame all dangers and difficulties, and rushing over the dead bodies of their slaughtered comrades, actually climbed into the fort; but it was impossible for them to maintain their ground there against the fearful odds which opposed them, the men who should have supported them being delayed in passing through the hedge. The 8th was obliged to fall back as the 79th New York came up, led by the brave Colonel Morrison, who mounted the walls of the fort and discharged all the barrels of his revolver in the very faces of the enemy. Wounded in the head and unsupported, he was obliged to retreat. About as far behind the 79th as the 7th was behind the 8th, came the 7th Connecticut, which also made a spasmodic and almost independent effort against the fort; but was obliged to fall back. Thus these brave regiments, which were intended to act in concert as the advance, went into the fight one at a time, one repulsed and falling back as the other came up, thus creating confusion and rendering abortive the charge on the fort at this time."

12.—RETRIBUTION FOR FEDERAL EXCESSES.—General Lee to General Halleck:

A general order, signed by Major-General Pope on the 23d of July last, the day after the date of the cartel, directs the murder of our peaceful citizens as spies, if found quietly tilling their farms, in his rear, even outside of his lines.

And one of his brigadier-generals (Steinwehr) has seized innocent and peaceful inhabitants, to be held as hostages, to the end that they may be murdered in cold blood if any one of his soldiers are killed by some unknown persons whom he designates as "bushwhackers." Some of the military authorities seem to suppose that their end will be better attained by a savage war, in which no quarter is to be given and no age or sex is to be spared, than by such hostilities as are alone recognized to be lawful in modern times. We find ourselves driven by our enemies by steady progress towards a practice which we abhor, and which we are vainly struggling to avoid.

Under these circumstances this government has issued the accompanying order, which I am directed by the President to transmit to you, recognizing Major-General Pope and his commissioned officers to be in the position which they have chosen for themselves, that of robbers and murderers, and not that of public enemies, entitled, if captured, to be treated as prisoners of war.

13. ANOTHER HORRIBLE.—We find in a letter from Texas, published in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, the following paragraph, which shows by what fanaticism, ignorance, and lies the fires were kept up. "Negroes burnt alive!" Shades of Clarkson and Wilberforce, and hereafter of Charles Sumner:

Ah, my dear S—, with what satisfaction have I escaped from that region of tyranny and oppression! The history of this impious war, for "the extension and perpetuity of slavery," will never be fully written. No one can tell it all. What blind rage and hate! New Orleans is taken. Well, you who live far away cannot comprehend the delirium this has raised. Before surrendering it, the planters burned their cotton, their sugar, their steam cotton-presses, and their refineries. They preferred this to confiscation and the thought that their goods would enrich their enemies. But—shame and crime unparalleled—they also burned their slaves. Think of the degree of insane fury to which they were carried. They preferred to burn their slaves rather than see them emancipated. Those who commit this atrocity—unparalleled in history, particularly because it did not hurt their enemies—those who did this deed, called their inoffensive blacks together, and sent them into the workshops, and locked the doors; the fire was lighted and quickly did its work, while the masters waited outside to shoot with their rifles the child, the old man, the woman, or any who might leap from the windows or roof to escape the dreadful flames.

14.—THE RAM ARKANSAS.—For the movement against Baton Rouge this vessel was entirely at the time unfitted. Her noble and gallant Commander Brown protested against the attempt in her then condition, but it was of no avail. Her machinery was incapable of the service demanded, and many wild hopes were cherished that she would sweep the Mississippi to the mouth, destroy the Federal fleet at New Orleans and open the blockade, which were all very soon dashed to the ground. Her exploit above Vicksburg is thus celebrated in a letter published at the North, and dated from on board the United States steamer Richmond. The writer says:

"Around us lay the combined power of flag-officer Farragut's and Davis's fleets. Frigates, gunboats, iron-plated boats, wooden rams and iron-cased rams, were anchored along the bank for a mile and a half. And slowly steaming along the hollow of a bend in the river just above us was a long, low, dull, red, floating object. She showed neither flag nor sign of life.

A couple of gunboats were anchored ahead of us, but being the first of the large ships, we all supposed we would be the first object of attack.

Her course also seemed to indicate it. Two of our gunboats now fired. The Arkansas answered, taking off one man's head and wounding three others. I saw her pass the gunboats. I looked for some vessel moving to attack her. Not one stirred; only one man had steam up on his vessel. We believe he could have sunk her, yet he did not move a finger because he

'did not receive orders.' He should be court-martialed and dismissed in disgrace. He was urged to attack her, but he was not equal to his duty, and he should not be trusted with a ship any longer. Even the charges had been withdrawn from our guns in our fancied security, and there was not sufficient time to load them all.

Slowly, steadily, gallantly, the rebel ram kept on her way, as though she belonged to us, and was quietly choosing an anchorage. She was now approaching us, and as all the best of the crew had been at their quarters some time I was obliged to go to mine.

I sat down and 'coolly' awaited the blow I knew must sink us. In a few minutes our guns were fired in quick succession. I waited, but no crash followed.

I went on deck and saw the ram slowly floating below uninjured. Our solid, wrought-iron 90-pound shot had been shattered to pieces against her iron-clad sides, less than a hundred yards distant. The Benton, Hartford, and gunboats below us, poured a perfect shower of balls upon her. But she was like adamant. It did not even hasten her speed, and proudly she turned a point, disappeared from sight, and anchored under the batteries and Vicksburg. I doubt whether such a feat has ever before been accomplished, and whoever commanded her should be known and honored. And why was she successful? By reason of the stupidity of our leaders, and because we were caught napping. There is a rather vulgar expression which expresses our plight exactly, but I shall not allude to it further."

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

1.—THE LUMBER BUSINESS OF THE SOUTH.

This vast and growing interest is deserving of the gravest consideration by capitalists who desire to invest in Southern lands. Our whole Southern country is one vast field for enterprise in this department. Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, and the Carolinas, offer millions of acres of the finest timber in the world. So of Arkansas and Texas. Upon this subject a contemporary says:

"The lumber business in the South, especially in Southwest Georgia and Florida, is assuming proportions almost incredible.

"Since the surrender, no other employment of labor and capital has proven so certainly and largely remunerative. Indeed, there is no other business attended with so little risk and so certain a remuneration. The capital employed is invested chiefly in mules, wagons, mills, and their appurtenances, which constantly *appreciate*, rather than *depreciate*, in value; and they can be reconverted into money at any hour. The investment pays a certain cash return from the hour it is made. It requires but a few days to transfer the pine-tree in the forest to lumber on shipboard, worth from twenty-five to forty-five dollars per thousand.

"Almost the whole world is dependent upon the section above named for its supply of yellow pine. This fact was abundantly evidenced in the immense orders that were crowding upon the Southern ports before the late war. Five years of embargo upon the trade have now increased the demand beyond any possibility of supply, even with the immense preparations that are being made to meet it. So that those who have already embarked, or who are preparing to embark in the business, need entertain no fear, for twenty years, of surfeiting the market. Nor need any apprehension be entertained that the supply of pine will be exhausted for double that length of time.

"Such timber grows not in the world as is found in Southwest Georgia and all over the State of Florida. Indeed, the fine yellow pine which is found here is found only in a few other localities, and sparsely there.

"During a recent visit to that Georgia metropolis in embryo—Brunswick—we were amazed at the magnitude of operations in progress to meet the overwhelming demand for lumber at that point. It is said that the orders already in hand cannot be filled for two years. Several splendid mills are already in operation, some twelve are being built, and perhaps double that number are 'prospected.' General J. B. Gordon, whose energy and courage told with such stunning effect during the war, was the pioneer, and is the ruling spirit in this gigantic enterprise at Brunswick.

"Fully twenty millions of feet of lumber will be shipped from that port alone this season, and when the mills are all completed this amount will be so immeasurably increased as to make Savannah and other Georgia seaport cities tremble at sight of the shipping that will crowd the unsurpassed port of Brunswick.

"We have not yet in our possession the exact statistical information which we have been seeking with reference to the lumber prospects of Fernandina, Jacksonville, Cedar Keys, &c.; but from personal observation we make up the following summary, inviting our readers at those points to correct any errors that may appear, and to furnish us further information:

"At Fernandina, we should suppose there were as many as ten mills, either built or in course of erection; at Jacksonville, not less than twenty-five. (In this estimate are included all mills adjacent and those tributary, on the railroad and on the St. Johns, whose shipments pass through Jacksonville.)

"At Cedar Keys (and tributary to it) we should put the number at twelve.

"Then, besides these prominent points, there are steam saw-mills without number scattered about over the country—the most of them sending their lumber abroad—such as the many around Lake City, Live Oak, St. Marks, James' Island, on the Chattahoochee, Chipola, and other streams.

"The innumerable streams which make almost a network of the map of Florida are accessible avenues to forests interminable."

2.—THE PROSPERITY OF MEMPHIS.

No city in the West is increasing with more rapid strides than MEMPHIS. Her enterprise and spirit are admirable. She is projecting railroads into every quarter. Her march is steady and onward. It is stated on high authority:

"There are probably more houses in the course of construction in Memphis at the present time than at any previous period in the history of the city. A person may go in every direction, and new houses and buildings of every description springing up will meet his eye. We notice, however, that but few houses are being constructed that would be most useful to the mechanic as a residence. Memphis is really more in need of small cottages that will rent at a reasonable price than probably any city in America. This has a bad tendency towards bringing the workingman to our city, as they cannot afford to pay the enormous rents which are being asked. Houses far from the centre of the city, only of decent size—say four or five rooms—are commanding fifty dollars per month, and more. Memphis is very prosperous in her growth at present, but if our capitalists desire to have this prosperity continued, they will have to look to this matter and act on it."

3.—COMMERCE OF LOUISVILLE—1865-6.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Alcohol, bbls.....	985	\$157,170	Glass, pkgs.....	50,568	\$423,800
Apples, green, bbls....	84,649	246,432	Hay, bales.....	105,670	316,800
Do. dried, pkgs.....	2,422	4,556	Hardware, pkgs.....	249,884	2,498,840
Ale and Beer, bbls....	92,598	295,982	Hemp, bales.....	11,046	575,200
Bagging, pieces.....	14,586	439,433	Hides, bbls, &c.....	51,825	243,705
Barley, bushels.....	178,670	229,243	Hogs, head.....	148,842	3,774,056
Bran, do.....	12,085	24,070	Horses and mules, No..	10,095	1,049,525
Butter, pks.....	10,005	409,200	Hops, pkgs.....	895	21,168
Bale rope, coils.....	18,698	206,257	Iron, pes. bbls, &c.....	209,706	1,048,530
Coal, bushels.....	15,946,250	3,816,462	Iron, pig, tons.....	15,000	750,000
Cattle, head.....	77,169	6,175,520	Lead, pkgs.....	11,978	181,090
Cement, bbls.....	8,142	10,824	Leather, rolls.....	5,912	151,584
Cheese, pkgs.....	87,096	409,300	Lard, tes.....	2,756	290,000
Cider, bbls.....	2,161	21,210	Lard, kegs.....	8,647	52,165
Coffee, sacks.....	43,524	2,104,000	Lumber, M.....	8,948,457	1,500,000
Cooperage, pkgs.....	25,055	51,154	Lime, bbls.....	5,985	12,247
Corn, bush.....	558,510	448,167	Liquor, pkgs.....	48,637	2,500,000
Corn meal, pkgs.....	8,433	8,895	Malt, bushels.....	67,883	107,812
Cotton, bales.....	56,823	18,936,750	Merchandise, pks.....	509,619	58,961,900
Cotton yarns, pkgs....	12,377	495,640	Molasses and syrup, bbls	29,503	1,560,975
Crockery ware, crates..	2,593	283,575	Nails, kegs.....	44,394	221,591
Candles, boxes.....	14,084	162,140	Oil, bbls.....	18,165	1,419,650
Drugs, pkgs.....	41,935	2,223,000	Oats, bushels.....	282,284	141,246
Eggs, pkgs.....	4,296	105,000	Oakum, bales.....	1,039	34,965
Flax-seed, sacks.....	11,700	85,500	Potatoes, bushels.....	144,437	145,590
Feathers, sacks.....	8,608	184,160	Pork and bacon, casks		
Fish, pkgs.....	16,719	199,621	and tea.....	5,316	651,500
Fish, kits, &c.....	16,861	45,539	Pork and bacon, bbls..	7,631	237,154
Flour, bbls.....	108,620	1,003,200	Pork and bacon, pkgs..	32,703	115,838
Fruits, pkgs.....	63,722	687,720	Rye, bushels.....	6,300	5,740

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Rosin, bbls.....	580	\$20,110	Tobacco, boxes, &c....	10,869	\$612,800
Rope and twine, pkgs..	2,113	82,006	Ten, pkgs.....	3,833	830,140
Rice, pkgs.....	1,251	\$9,240	Tallow, bbls.....	2,293	99,202
Spices, pkgs.....	2,527	74,075	Tar, pkgs.....	5,539	104,516
Sundries, pkgs.....	1,360,707	81,642,420	Turpentine and varnish,		
Sugar, bbls.....	4,412	1,042,400	pkgs.....	1,172	104,940
Sugar, bbls, &c.....	54,193	2,678,960	Whiskey, bbls.....	21,037	1,833,350
Sheep, head.....	50,824	206,082	Wheat, bushels.....	87- 936	757,892
Salt, bbls.....	161,293	615,173	Wool, sacks.....	2,894	183,28
Seed, pkgs.....	16,013	255,800	Wine, barrels and pkgs.	6,744	670,820
Soap, bxs.....	16,604	91,012	White lead, kegs.....	16,719	155,960
Starch, bxs.....	12,026	14,250			
Shingles, M.....	14,085	85,524	Total receipts.....		\$212,076,254
Tobacco, bbls.....	43,677	6,519,230			

4.—PETROLEUM AS AN ELEMENT OF NATIONAL WEALTH.

What treasures adapted for human use still lie secreted in the bosom of the earth undiscovered, is a matter about which we are profoundly ignorant. The recent discovery of petroleum, and its adaptation to the various purposes of life, is one of the most extraordinary events in history. It is not probable that the field of discovery is now exhausted, and that in petroleum Nature has yielded up the last of her hidden secrets, held in reserve for the future use of man, but that other objects of utility equally wonderful remain yet undeveloped.

The progress of petroleum, as an article of trade, has no parallel, and its present importance as an element of wealth to our own country cannot be over-rated, and will favorably compare with any other branch of industry. A few years ago it could hardly be said to be an article of demand, much less of export; now two millions of barrels per year are an insufficient supply. The following statement gives the production, export and price of this article for the last five years:

		Average price in N. Y.	
	Production.	Export.	
1861.....	600,000 bbls.	30,000 bbls.	Crude. Refined.
1862.....	1,000,000 "	272,192 "	— 61½
1863.....	2,000,000 "	706,268 "	20½ 36½
1864.....	2,180,000 "	796,824 "	28 44½
1865.....	2,300,000 "	745,138 "	41½ 64½
			38½ 59

[Cin. Commercial.

5.—U. S. STAMP DUTIES.

It will be a matter of constant convenience to our readers to have before them in compact form the provisions of the National Stamp Act, which so intimately connects itself with the events of our every day-life. It will be valuable always for reference.

Stamp Duties Imposed by Act of Congress, March 3d, 1865, which took effect April 1, 1865.

Instruments are not to be recorded unless properly stamped.

No instrument is invalid for the want of the particular kind of stamp designated, provided a legal stamp of equal amount (except Proprietary Stamps) is duly affixed.

All official instruments, documents and papers issued or used by officers of the United States Government, are exempt from duty.

In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any duty imposed by this Act, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name, and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not be used again, under penalty of \$50.

Instruments heretofore issued without stamps not to be void where stamp is subsequently affixed. Postage stamps cannot be used as Revenue stamps.

Any person may present to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue any instrument, and require his opinion whether the same is chargeable with any duty; and if the said Commissioner shall be of opinion that it is not chargeable with any stamp duty, he is required to impress on it a particular stamp, with words to signify that it is not chargeable with stamp duty; and every instrument on which said stamp is impressed shall be received in evidence in all courts, notwithstanding objections on the ground of such instrument being without the proper stamp.

The party to whom a document is issued from a foreign country, or by whom it is to be used, shall, before using the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the duty required.

Proprietors of Cosmetics, Medicines, or Proprietary Articles, may furnish private dies, to be approved by the Commissioner, and are allowed 5 per cent. on all purchases of \$500; over \$500, 10 per cent.

Agreement.

Other than those mentioned in this schedule (or any appraisalment) for every sheet or piece of paper on which it is written.....	05
Appraisalment of value or damage, or contract.....	05

Bill of Exchange, foreign.

Drawn in but payable out of the United States, if drawn singly or otherwise than in a set of three or more—same as inland bills of exchange.	
Drawn in sets of three or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum made payable shall not exceed \$100, or equivalent thereof, in any foreign currency in which such bills may be expressed.....	02
For every additional \$100, or fractional part thereof in excess of \$100.....	02

Bill of Exchange, inland.

Draft or order for the payment of any sum of money, not exceeding \$100, otherwise than at sight or on demand, or Promissory Notes, except Bank Notes and Checks; or any memorandum, check, receipt or other written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at a time designated, for a sum not exceeding \$100..	05
For every additional \$100, or fractional part in excess of \$100.....	05

Bill of Sale.

Bills of sale, by which any ship or vessel, or any part thereof, shall be conveyed to or vested in other person or persons, when the consideration shall not exceed \$500 stamp duty.....	50
Do, when the consideration exceeds \$500 and does not exceed \$1,000.....	1 00
Exceeding \$1,000 for every additional amount of \$500 or fractional part thereof.....	50
Personal property other than ships or vessels.....	50

Bill of Lading.

For goods and merchandise exported to foreign port, other than charter party, each...	10
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Bonds

Of indemnity—where the penalty is \$1,000 or less.....	50
Where the penalty exceeds \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part in excess of \$1,000.....	50
For the due execution of the duties of any office.....	1 00
Of any description other than such as may be required in legal proceedings, or used in connection with mortgage deeds, and not otherwise charged in this schedule.....	25

Certificate.

Other than those mentioned.....	05
Owners' Checks.....	05

Certificate for Damage.

For a sum not exceeding \$100.....	02
Exceeding \$100.....	05

Certificate of Profits.

In any Incorporated Company, for an amount not less than \$10, nor exceeding \$50.....	15
From \$50 to \$1,000.....	25
Exceeding \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000, or fractional part thereof.....	25

Certificate of Stock.

In Incorporated Company.....	25
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Charter Party,

Or any letter or memorandum relating to the charter of any vessel. If the registered tonnage does not exceed 150 tons.....	1 00
From 150 to 300 tons.....	3 00
From 300 to 600 tons.....	5 00
Over 600 tons.....	10 00

Checks, Drafts or Orders.

For any amount on any Bank, Broker or Trust Company, at sight or on demand.....	02
For an amount exceeding \$10 on any other than a Bank, Banker or Trust Company, at sight or demand.....	02

Contracts.

Contracts, Broker's Note, of memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bonds, exchange, notes of hand, real estate or property of any kind or description issued by Brokers, or persons acting as such.....	10
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Conveyance or Deed of Grant.

Where the consideration or value does not exceed \$500.....	50
From \$500 to \$1,000.....	1 00
And for every additional \$500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$1,000.....	50

Entry of Goods.

At Custom-House, not exceeding in value \$100.....	25
From \$100 to \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500.....	1 00
For the withdrawal of goods from bonded warehouse.....	50
Gauger's returns, if for a quantity not exceeding 500 gallons gross.....	10
Exceeding 500 gallons gross.....	25

Lease.

Where the rent is \$800 or less.....	50
Where the rent exceeds \$800, for each additional \$800 or fraction of \$800.....	50
Assignment of a lease, same stamp as original, and additional stamp upon the value or consideration of transfer, according to the rates of stamps on Deeds. (See Conveyance.)	

Manifest for Entry, Clearance.

Of cargo of vessel for foreign port, if tonnage does not exceed 800 tons.....	1 00
From 800 to 600.....	8 00
Exceeding 600.....	5 00

Measurer's Returns.

If for a quantity not exceeding 1,000 bushels.....	10
Exceeding 1,000 bushels.....	25

Mortgage or Personal Bonds.

Given as security for the payment of any definite sum from \$100 to \$500.....	50
Exceeding \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000.....	1 00
For every additional \$500 or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$100.....	50
Provided, That upon each and every assignment or transfer of a mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter by letter or otherwise, a stamp duty shall be required and paid, equal to that imposed on the original instrument.	

Protest of Note, Draft, &c.

On Marine Protest, &c.....	25
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Passage Ticket.

To a foreign port, if of less price than \$85.....	50
From \$85 to \$50.....	1 00
And for every additional \$50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of \$50.....	1 00

Playing Cards.

For, and upon every pack of whatever number when the retail price does not exceed 18 cents.....	02
Over 18 and not exceeding 25 cents.....	04
Over 25 and not exceeding 50 cents.....	10
Over 50 cents and not exceeding \$1.....	15
Exceeding \$1, each additional 50 cents in excess of \$1.....	05

Policy of Insurance.

On any life or lives, where the amount insured does not exceed \$1,000.....	25
From \$1,000 to \$5,000.....	50
Exceeding \$5,000.....	1 00
Fire and Marine Risks, Premiums not exceeding \$10.....	10
Premiums not exceeding \$50.....	25
Exceeding \$50.....	50

Power of Attorney.

To transfer stock, bonds or scrip—to collect dividends, interest or rent.....	25
To vote by proxy, except in charitable, religious, literary and cemetery societies.....	25
To sell or lease real estate, and perform all other acts not specified.....	1 00
For any other purpose.....	50

Probate of Will, or Letter of Administration.

Where the estate does not exceed the value of \$2,000.....	1 00
For every additional \$1,000, or fractional part in excess of \$2,000.....	50

Proprietary Medicines, Cosmetics, &c.

Not over 25 cents.....	01
Not over 50 cents.....	02
Not over 75 cents.....	03
Not over \$1.....	04
For every additional 50 cents, or fraction thereof.....	02

Friction Matches, or any articles made in part of wood, in packages containing 100 matches, or less	01
When in parcels or packages, containing more than 100, and not more than 200, for each parcel or package	02
And for every additional 100 matches and fractional part thereof	02
For all cigar lights and wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches.	
Photographs, Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c., on each picture when the retail price shall not exceed 25 cents	02
From 25 to 50 cents	03
From 50 cents to \$1	05
Photographs exceeding \$1, for each additional \$1 or fraction	05

Receipt.

Receipts for the payment of any sum of money, or for the payment of any debt due, exceeding \$20, not being for satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment, or decree of a Court and a receipt the delivery of any property	08
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Warehouse Receipt.

Warehouse receipt for property, goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, in any public or private warehouse, when the property or goods so deposited or stored shall not exceed in value \$500	10
Exceeding in value \$500 and not exceeding \$1,000	20
Exceeding in value \$1,000, for every additional \$1,000	10
Warehouse receipt for any goods, merchandise, or property of any kind not otherwise provided for, held on storage in any public or private warehouse or yard	25

Weighers' Return.

Weighers' returns, weight not exceeding 5,000 pounds	10
Exceeding 5,000 pounds	25

Writ.

Writ	50
Where the amount claimed in a writ, issued by a court not of record, is \$100, or over	50
Upon every confession of judgment, or cognovit, for \$100 or over, (except in those cases where the tax for the writ of commencement of suit has been paid)	50
Writs or other process on appeals from justices' courts or other courts of inferior jurisdiction to a court of record	50
Warrant of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed \$100	50

Exemptions.

No stamp duty shall be required on powers of attorney, or any other paper relating to application for bounties, arrearages of pay, or pensions, or to the receipt thereof from time to time; or upon tickets or contracts of insurance when limited to injury to persons while travelling; nor on certificates of the measurement or weight of animals, wool, coal, or other articles; nor on deposit notes to mutual insurance companies for the insurance upon which policies subject to stamp duties have been or are to be issued; nor on any warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note shall have annexed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required; and whenever any bond or note shall be secured by a mortgage, but one stamp duty shall be required to be placed on such papers; nor on any certificate of the record of a deed or other instrument in writing, or of the acknowledgment or proof thereof by attending witnesses; nor to any endorsement of a negotiable instrument.

Provided, That the stamp duty placed thereon shall be the highest rate required for said instruments, or either of them.

The stamp duties on Passage Tickets, Bills of Lading, and Manifests, do not extend to vessels plying between ports or places in the United States, and ports or places in British North America.

Receipts by express companies for the delivery of any property for transportation are exempt from stamp duty.

Penalties.

Penalty for making, signing, or issuing any instrument, document or paper of any kind whatever, without the same being duly stamped, for denoting the duty hereby imposed thereon—\$50; and the instrument shall be deemed invalid and of no effect; or for counterfeiting stamps or dies—\$1,000; and imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding five years. For making, signing, issuing, accepting, or paying any Bill of Exchange, Draft, Order or Note, without stamp—\$200. For selling Proprietary Cosmetics, Matches, Photographs, &c., without proper stamps—\$10. For removing stamps on these articles—\$50.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

1.—SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

At the meeting in Louisville, on 23d ult., of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed at the general meeting of the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Louisville, March 15, 1861, adopted since the war by the Board of Directors of said road as the basis of the reorganization of the Company, and reaffirmed by a meeting of stockholders held at New Orleans, La., on the 22d of February, ult., are now also accepted by this present meeting as offering the only practicable ground of reunion of all sound interests in said road, and giving assurance of its restoration to its former high rank as one of the most promising railroad enterprises of the nation.

Resolved, That the action of the Southern stockholders who purchased the road in September, 1864, in now proposing to restore to their former rights all *bona fide* stockholders who shall comply with the Louisville resolutions of March, 1861, manifests the most just and liberal spirit, and is the surest guarantee of the good-will and good faith that should always characterize the administration of such a truly national enterprise.

Resolved, That the validity of the sale made in 1861 is hereby fully admitted and maintained, and that the stockholders now present, who have put their money in the road, regard said sale as a fortunate event, which furnishes the Board of Directors with ample protection of the Company against fundamental claims, if any such ever be preferred against it.

Resolved, That inasmuch as only eleven miles of rail's require to be laid, on a track already graded, to fix forever the great value of the property of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, this meeting of stockholders do adopt the language of the resolution of the recent stockholders' meeting in New Orleans, that the "end to be attained will justify unusual efforts, and, if need be, sacrifices to accomplish it."

Resolved, That in the opinion of the stockholders here assembled, the President of the Southern Pacific Railroad should take immediate steps to have the claim of said road upon the National Government, for recognition and substantial aid, pressed upon the attention of Congress—that we believe the merits of our line of road to be so manifest and signal, for a short and ever available highway to the Pacific, that the application will not fail of success; and that each individual stockholder, wherever he may be residing, is urged to address his immediate representative and friends in Congress, asking their support of the application of this Company.

Resolved, That the thanks of the stockholders are eminently due to Mr. A. S. Mitchell, agent, for the faithful manner in which he has fulfilled the trust imposed upon him, and that we accept his report.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Mr. J. M. Waskom, President, for his very satisfactory explanation of the operations of the Company for the last five years, and also the Board of Directors for the faithful management of the Company as our trustees since its new organization.

2.—RAILROAD SPIRIT OF MEMPHIS.

At a recent meeting in Memphis, Major Sykes, of Mississippi, argued at length in favor of a railroad from Memphis to Columbus in that State. He said:

The cost of the road would be about five million dollars to build it to Columbus, Mississippi. It would be extended through Alabama by Selma or Tuscaloosa to Montgomery, Ala., thus forming the most direct route to the Atlantic from Memphis, and passing through the most productive country in the South, so far as Montgomery, Ala. Memphis, he said, must be the great city of the West. Memphis was in the centre of the finest country on the continent, and must be the starting-point of the Pacific Railroad. No one could now form an

idea scarcely as to the future growth of Memphis, when she embraced in her iron arms the whole country for one hundred and fifty or two hundred miles in every direction.

This road would give Memphis the trade of all the country between this and Columbus, Mississippi, because Memphis would be the nearest city of any importance where the supplies for the country on the road could be obtained. He then stated that it was probable that in the counties through which this road would run, four million of dollars worth of cotton would be made this year, and in a few years the cotton would amount to twenty million of dollars for the same period; one-tenth of this would grade the road. In addition, large portions of land near the road might be subscribed as stock and made the basis of credit, and thus the road could be built. Memphis was the natural depot of supplies for that whole country. He remarked that trade would increase greatly throughout the whole country. Instead of the capital being used to buy land and negroes, much of the products of the plantations would now go to the laborers, who would spend it, or much of it, in purchasing dry goods and other supplies. The other two-thirds, going to the landholders and capitalists, must sooner or later seek an investment, and the best investment that could be made would be in building railroads and in establishing manufactories. He gave some statistics on this subject from practical men engaged in the business.

3.—MEMPHIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

The City Council of Memphis use the following language in regard to the value of the road. (The *Avalanche* says that the assessment of property in Memphis has risen from \$18,000,000 in 1865 to \$40,000,000 in 1866):

"The importance of this road, and the benefits to be derived from its completion, have been already freely considered by this community, and are so apparent as to require now no arguments at length to convince the business men of this city that every facility should be furnished the Company to build the road in the shortest possible time. There is no enterprise more important to the interests of Memphis, and, we may add, of St. Louis, than this road; it being part of the great thoroughfare that will immediately connect the latter city with this and New Orleans, *by rail*, directly, and by the shortest route possible, and with Mobile, Savannah and Charleston, and which would produce a dividend equal or superior to that of any other road, upon the capital invested. And by it, only, can St. Louis ever acquire or retain any advantage in her competition with the Ohio Valley for the trade South. By no other connection with the Mississippi River can she have any advantage, in distance, by rail, over Louisville."

4.—MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

General J. J. Trezevant has addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce of Memphis, in reference to the importance of this road, and the active energies of the people of that most enterprising city are now directed to its construction.

We extract as follows:

Congress has just given large grants of land for the construction of the Iron Mountain road from Pilot Knob to Helena, and a similar grant for the construction of the Cairo and Fulton road, from Cairo to Little Rock, and on south-westward. This last-named road will soon be put under contract from Buffington to Little Rock, *via* Jacksonport, and its completion will damage Memphis, in her Western trade, more than any other rival line on either side of the river. You may rely upon its being soon under way. I do not speak at random. Even if these facts were not so now, the interests of Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, to say nothing of the North Atlantic cities, would demand it. A glance at the map will convince all of this.

The question now arises, what should Memphis do to protect her interests in that rapidly growing Western trade. She should rely upon herself, as she has always done. She should lay aside for the present all other railroad schemes,

and give to the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad a city subscription ample enough to complete it from Memphis to Duvall's Bluff.

If a million of dollars be required for that end, it will be economy for her to give it. Ten times that amount depends upon her timely action. She has given millions to aid in the construction of railroads; but these millions have always come back to her, multiplied again and again. She has never yet lost a dollar by any such subscription. On the contrary, the completion of one railroad has always given her more ability to build another.

5.—MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Milton Brown, President of the road, says in his last report to the stockholders, giving many interesting particulars in regard to the losses and working operations of the Company:

As soon as the road was returned to us by the military authorities, the great and important work of repairing and restoring it to running order was commenced. The large amount of work to be done, the small amount of means then at command, and the demoralized condition of the country, seemed to render an early restoration of the road a work of great difficulty. But then important results, we believed, would be accomplished by it. There was discontent in Tennessee, and a violent effort was being made to prevent the Governor and Legislature of the State from giving us time on our accrued interest, and the enemies of the road were trying to persuade the people that they would be neglected and perhaps abandoned. The best relief for this trouble was an energetic movement towards the restoration of the road. Such a movement was also important for its effect abroad; it would bring to us the sympathy and aid from the great Northwest, with whom we desired to resume commercial intercourse; and our friends in the North and in Europe would be assured of our determination and ability to restore the *whole road* at an early day. With these important considerations in view, we put the entire track under repair, with the order that the work should be completed at the *earliest possible time*. With what energy and success this order was obeyed will be seen by the report of the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent. Too much credit cannot be awarded to those having the work in charge.

The influence of this movement turned out as was expected. It inspired confidence among the people of Tennessee, and enabled us to triumph over the opposition to the road. It brought to us the sympathy and aid of the Illinois Central and other roads running in connection with it, and furnished an element of credit and confidence abroad. This was not all; it enabled us to complete the piling and bridging over the Obion rivers and bottoms before the rising of the waters, and thereby gained at least six months' time in opening the road to Columbus, Ky.

Between May, 1865, and January, 1866, there have been purchased 21 locomotives, 263 freight cars, 10 new passenger cars, 6 second hand cars, 4 sleeping cars, and supplies, stores, provisions, &c., amounting to \$679,931 02.

To supply the place of injured and defective rails in the track, 500 tons of light rails have been purchased for immediate use, which have been received; and 3,500 tons heavy rails, standard pattern, with the necessary fastenings, have also been purchased, which are coming forward from Wales, and will soon be here. This will, as we are advised by the Chief Engineer, be sufficient to supply the defective portions of the entire track. The cost of these rails and fastenings, including freight, will be, in our present currency, \$402,189.

Our earnings for 1864, including express and mails, were \$3,674,489 99, Our expenses, \$2,281,596 38; leaving a net revenue of \$1,392,903 11.

Our earnings from 1st January, 1865, to 1st May, 1865, when Confederate money ceased to be current, were \$1,183,220 42. Our expenses were \$906,663 84; leaving a net revenue of \$276,556 58.

The expenses during the periods referred to were greatly increased by the

extraordinary repairs made necessary from injuries inflicted by the contending armies.

These statements do not include *unadjusted* claims on the Confederate Government.

Our earnings from 1st May, 1865 (time of change of currency), were \$1,524,675 81.

Our expenses during the same time were \$699,898 14 : leaving a net revenue, for the time referred to, of \$824,779 67.

This last statement is not a fair specimen of the earning power of the road in times of peace, as we did not have the rolling stock necessary to meet the wants of the country.

The debt to the State of Alabama for \$300,000, and the debt to the State of Mississippi for \$220,949, referred to in former reports, have been paid; \$319,000 of our Income Bonds, falling due in 1862, and \$168,000 of our Income Bonds of 1865, and \$103,000 of our Second Mortgage Bonds have been redeemed and canceled.

Soon after the commencement of the war, we purchased in the name of Geo. Peabody & Co., of London, 2,894 bales of cotton to be shipped to Liverpool, to pay the coupons on our Sterling Bonds, payable in London intending, if successful in getting the cotton out, to continue such purchases and shipments, to meet all our obligations in London and elsewhere punctually. Messrs. Peabody & Co. were advised of the purchase, and that the British Consul in this city had been requested to apply to the United States Government for permission to ship the cotton, and the hope and belief expressed that, if this consent was obtained, the Confederate States Government would allow the cotton to go out. Messrs. Peabody & Co. wrote us in reply, that it was impossible to obtain permission from the United States, and, therefore, they declined taking the responsibility of the agency or control of the cotton, and advised and directed us to appropriate it as the best interest of the Company might require—expressing their high appreciation of our efforts to meet our engagements and sustain our credit, and assuring us that the Bondholders would be satisfied with whatever we deemed it best to do under the adverse circumstances that surrounded us.

Subsequently we purchased 799 more bales of cotton, making in all 3,693 bales. Of this we lost 870 bales by fire and theft during the war. The balance we have appropriated in the purchase of rails and fastenings and rolling stock to aid in putting our road in running order.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

1.—THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROPS.—MISSISSIPPI.

HERNANDO, MISS., July 1st, 1866.

TO DE BOW'S REVIEW :—Responding to the wish you have expressed, to collect any facts which might contribute towards a correct estimate of the growing crop of cotton, I give you the result of a month's observation in Panola. I have canvassed that county pretty thoroughly, and was at some pains to gather whatever might shed light upon its agricultural prospects. The condition of Panola was a matter of more than ordinary interest. The general opinion was fixed, that it was more cheerfully circumstanced at the termination of hostilities than any of its sister counties. Its population had contributed fewer refugees, and its labor economy was less disturbed during the war, than that of almost any other wealthy section of the State. Its present condition, therefore, would furnish a sort of negative criterion by which to estimate the balance of Mississippi, for it might be argued, with a good show of reason, that the general yield would not rise above the average of Panola. This consideration imparts more than a partial importance to the situation of that county.

AMOUNT OF LAND IN CULTIVATION.—In calculating the probable amount of cot-

ton which will be grown, the most important fact to be elicited is the quantity of land devoted to its cultivation, and to that fact I directed a rigorous inquiry. In prosecuting this inquiry, I found that the condition of no one neighborhood interpreted that of any other. They differed as widely as the political conditions of the country. In one neighborhood not more than a tenth of the open land was cultivated; in others, one-fifth; in some, a third; in some, a half; in some, as much, and, in one or two, even more than before the war. Upon making a careful average of these various proportions, I found there was in Panola County about *one-half* of the land in cotton, which was planted in cotton previous to the revolution.

COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED.—The number of laborers engaged, compared with former times, is perhaps greater than one-half. A considerable proportion of the old negro population is still in the county, and to them some accessions have been made from Georgia and other eastern States. Added to these is a respectable element of white labor. Many of our young men, whom the fortunes of war have reduced from wealth to poverty, have doffed their gray jackets, and are wielding the plow-handle with an energy which does not solace Thad. Stevens's philosophy of our incapacity for work. The average number of acres to the hand, however, is not as large as formerly, and thus not more than one-half the land is tilled, though more than half the number of laborers are employed.

CONDUCT OF FREEDMEN.—Emancipation, as a practical proposition, has, I think, up to this time, equally disappointed the former master and the slave. The bubble of a golden age, which floated upon the negro's preconception of freedom, has been remorselessly punctured by a year's experience. The dazzling theory of all play and no work on which his native imagination feasted, and the agrarian dreams with which a vicious philanthropy fed him, have measurably disappeared, and he is conforming to the necessities of his new position with hopeful alacrity. The master, on the other hand, aware of the negro's hallucinations, and knowing his natural tendency to vagabondage, took counsel of fear, and despaired of him as a laborer. Scarce a planter in the country who did not pitch his crop amid dire misgivings. I take pleasure, therefore, in recording the flattering testimony to the negro's good behavior, which has nearly everywhere greeted me. Hardly a single report was made to me which did not express pleasurable surprise at the manner in which the freedmen were fulfilling their contracts. The disappointment of the planter, therefore, has been agreeable, and that of the negro disagreeable, and the general result obviously for the common good.

SYSTEMS OF HIRE.—There are three plans of hiring prevalent in the county. One is to pay wages in money. Another is to give the employees a stipulated interest in the crop, reserving the exclusive management of affairs in the hands of the planter. The third is what is familiarly called the "*croper*" system, which consists in dividing the land among the laborers in certain proportions, giving the latter control of themselves, and only requiring them to account for fixed portions of the crop. Each of these systems has its advocates, but the weight of opinion is decidedly in favor of the second plan, which claims superiority over the first in the greater stability it gives to contracts, and over the last in its unity of administration.

CONDITION OF CROPS.—The reluctant Spring, and the long-continued rains, have served Panola as they have other portions of the State, and culminated in results which must seriously affect the crop. The stand of cotton, which was generally imperfect to commence with, has been much impaired by the rains. On the rolling, sandy lands, which comprise the greater portion of the country, the cotton has been so washed up as to cruelly injure the stand in many instances, and in others absolutely destroy it. Another consequence of rain and cold are stunted growth and cut-worms. Still another, and a most serious consequence, is *grass*. This wolf of the planters is now upon them in its most formidable proportions, and they no longer possess their former power to combat it. Save in a few exceptional cases, the planters have not as many mules

as are necessary for current and ordinary requirements, and those they have are generally second-rate in quality, and low in condition. It is clear, then, that they are not prepared for extraordinary requirements, and with such an emergency as is upon them at present, the only probable issue is a further curtailment of the cotton crop.

WHAT WILL BE THE AMOUNT OF COTTON PRODUCED?—In view of what has just been said, the prospect of an ordinary yield is extremely cheerless. In addition to that already stated, severe hail-storms have lately prevailed, and thus added another chapter to the history of disaster. Nature up to this time has exhibited herself in her most inimical aspects, and the weight of her displeasure, unfortunately, has fallen upon the stand of cotton. Now the stand of cotton is the mudsill of the crop. Without it, a good crop ceases to be a debatable proposition; it is foregone, adjudicated, hopeless. It seems clear to me that the present prospect for cotton does not repose upon this mudsill, and there does not seem, therefore, any ground to hope that the crop can be more than small. All the reports which have reached me from other sections of the State concur with the facts ascribed to Panola, and warrant the opinion that the general production of Mississippi must be commensurately small.*

Very truly yours, &c.,

PERCY ROBERTS.

STATISTICS BY THE COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

* Since the above was written, we have received the following, which sustains the conclusions of our letter:

Hinds County.—On 57 plantations, embracing 6,193 acres in cotton, there are 611 hands employed. Of these, 26 planted old seed, 14 mixed, and 20 new seed; 12 report good stands—the remainder bad. All report their crops very grassy, and injured by too much rain.

On the same plantations in 1860, embracing 17,146 acres in cotton, there were 1,353 hands employed, producing 9,458 bales.

Chickasaw.—43 plantations have 6,402 acres planted in cotton, employing 608 hands. In 1860, said plantations had 17,508 acres in cotton cultivation, with a working force of 1,539 hands, and produced 10,580 bales. The condition of the crop is not reported, but more than one-half answered that the laborers perform only half labor as compared with 1860, and the others estimate theirs at an average of two-thirds.

Carroll County.—On 21 plantations, embracing 1,600 acres in cotton, there are 222 hands employed—the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, being 65. Of these, 4 planted old seed, 11 new, and 6 mixed. Planting not finished before 1st inst. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 4,100 acres in cotton and 487 hands employed, producing 2,374 bales.

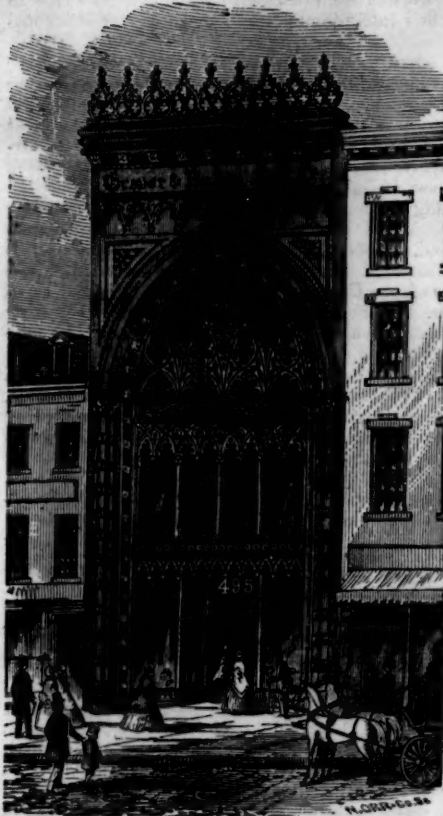
Madison County.—On 41 plantations, embracing 4,150 acres in cotton, and employing 570 hands, the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, is 62. Of the number reported, 21 planted old seed, 8 new, and 12 mixed; 15 reported good stands, the balance indifferent, and all in bad condition. On the same plantations in 1860, there were 13,180 acres in cotton, employing 1,155 hands, and producing 5,232 bales of cotton.

Copiah County.—On 39 plantations, embracing 3,501 acres in cotton, there are 215 hands employed—the percentage of work, as compared with 1860, being 72. Of the number reported, 17 planted new seed—the balance old and mixed; 9 report good stands—the balance bad stands. In 1860, on the same plantations, there were 439 hands employed, 3,831 acres cultivated, and 5,608 bales of cotton produced.

Recapitulation, 1866.—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 1,714; acres in cotton cultivation, 17,663.

Recapitulation, 1860.—Number of plantations, 144; hands employed, 5,495; acres in cultivation, 51,675—producing 27,886 bales of cotton.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY AND ENTERPRISE.



We continue this Department with some facts in regard to *Sewing Machines*, which, we are sure, will be both interesting and valuable.

The first attempts to sew by machinery date as far back as the year 1775: but the practicability of the Sewing Machine as a substitute for hand labor, in uniting fabrics by means of seams of continuous stitches, was not fully established until nearly a century later. The inventive minds of Europe failed in their efforts to reduce to practice the idea of machine sewing, and it was left for the genius of America to produce and give to the world the first practical Sewing Machine. Of the usefulness of this invention it is unnecessary to speak at this late day. The prejudices that impeded its early introduction have long since been swept away by the stern facts which its every-day successes practically demonstrate, and for the last ten years the Sewing Machine has been universally recognized as a necessity in the manufacture or putting together of every known description of textile fabric, and an important addition to the household economy.

As manufacturers and inventors, we believe GROVER & BAKER are the most prominent names identified with the Sewing Machine. Elias Howe invented the Shuttle Stitch Machine, but did not manufacture more than were necessary to use as models in his lawsuits, until after the Sewing Machine was made practical and useful by subsequent inventors. A. B. Wilson improved on the feeding mechanism of Howe's machine, and invented a substitute for the Howe shuttle in the rotary hook of the Wheeler & Wilson Machine, which makes the shuttle stitch by a different mechanism. Grover & Baker invented the machine making the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch, and have been manufacturing their machines ever since the taking out of their patent. There are over 150,000 of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machines now in use, which is abundant evidence that the excellencies of this stitch are appreciated by the public.

Soon after Howe's invention became known a number of manufacturers of Sewing Machines appeared in the field, each with some little attachment or improvement, on the strength of which they sought to identify themselves with the Sewing Machine, in the public mind. Nearly all these made Shuttle Stitch Machines, and it was their interest in common to cry down and damage, to the extent of their ability, their formidable rival, the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch

Machine; and no means, honorable or otherwise, were spared by them to prejudice the public against it. Despite all this opposition, the Grover & Baker Machines gradually but surely worked their way into the foremost place in public favor, relying solely on their intrinsic and manifest merit over other machines.

As further evidence of their great popularity, we may state that they have been awarded the highest premiums at all the State Fairs at which they were entered in competition the past three years, and at hundreds of Institutes and County Fairs. They have also been awarded gold medals and diplomas at various exhibitions of England, France, Spain, and Austria, and have been furnished by command to the Empress of France, Empress of Russia, Empress of Brazil, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

Keeping pace with the growing demand for their Machines, Grover & Baker increased their facilities for manufacturing, and invented and built new machinery, of the most perfect kind, adapted to all the parts of the Sewing Machine. The Company's manufactory is at Boston, and they have wholesale depots in all the principal cities of the Union; in London and Liverpool, England; and Melbourne, Australia. Agencies are also established in all the other leading cities of the Old World, and in almost every village of the New. We learn the Company conduct twenty-four establishments in their own name, and employ in connection with them over 300 clerks, salesmen, mechanics, and operators. At the Factory, in the manufacture of Machines, Stands, Cabinets, etc., between four and five hundred hands are employed, capable of turning out complete, from thirty to forty thousand machines per annum. The principal depot for foreign export is at 495 Broadway, New York, at which place a large retail trade is also done. This establishment is three stories in front, and extends through to Mercer Street, 200 feet. Unique in design and magnificently fitted up, it ranks among the first of the commercial places of Broadway, and is wholly occupied by their business.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine makes a double-thread Elastic Stitch, and forms a seam of great strength and beauty, peculiarly adapted for family sewing and the manufacture of goods where firmness and elasticity of seam are required. The mechanism of the machine is simple, the parts few, its movements quiet, and the method of operating it easily acquired. It uses the thread directly from the spool as purchased. One side of the seam can be made highly ornamental for embroidering, by using colored silk or worsted.

Messrs. G & B. have shown us the following extracts from testimony taken on oath, in a recent case before the Hon. Commissioner of Patents, which we consider conclusive proof of the superiority of the Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine for nearly all the uses to which machine sewing can be applied.

EDWARD S. RENWICK, of New York City, a professional engineer, says:

"The seam produced, while secure, is extremely elastic, and can be strained to as great an extent as the cloth in which it is sewed, without the fracture of the threads, while the two-third seams, sewed by machines not embodying the said Grover & Baker's invention, are easily fractured by straining the cloth, particularly when bias seams are sewed. The Grover & Baker Machines are therefore adapted to sewing a great variety of articles, which cannot be sewed advantageously by other sewing machines."

MRS. BELINA FROELICH, of 123 East Seventeenth Street, New York, says:

"I have had personal experience of four years and a half, during which time I have used it for all the various wants of a large family, on all materials; have made ornamental work with it, quilting, tucking; and for dressmaking purposes I have found it to answer my ends perfectly. The machine I used was the Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machine. I have had work performed for me on other family sewing machines—the Wheeler & Wilson, and Singer; am rather familiar with their mode of operation. I am of the opinion that the elasticity of the seams made on the Grover & Baker Family Sewing Machines is of great value for all garments of family wear, particularly those subjected to washing and ironing. It is not very liable to get out of order; easy to operate on, and easy to learn to operate on; not complicated, easily managed, easy to adjust its parts, and the spools are easily attached, without the necessity of winding both above and below, as the machine sews directly from the spools as purchased; the tension is easily regulated and does not vary, and does not require readjustment in passing from light to heavy work. As to strength and durability of seam I can testify, having garments in use during four and a half years, which have been constantly subjected to washing, wringing, and ironing, and which have given out in the fabric before the seam has shown any sign of weakness. In my judgment it is, beyond all question, the best Family Sewing Machine in use."

MISCELLANY.

1.—COOLIES AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR NEGROES.

In many parts of the South the question of importing coolies for the purposes of field labor is being discussed with much interest, and we are glad to be able to furnish the following facts contributed by a citizen of New York, who promises other material of the kind for our pages :

PROGRESS OF COOLIE EMIGRATION.

When, in 1844, the importation of coolies was undertaken in earnest by Guiana and Trinidad, it was organized and conducted under the auspices of the governments of these colonies, who annually ordered through the home government to be sent from India a certain number of laborers, according to the demand made by the planters. The expenses of the passage were defrayed by the colony, about one half of it being charged upon the planters engaging the coolies, and the other half provided by colonial loans and taxation. The numbers in the first four years ordered by Guiana, were in 1844, 5,000 ; in 1845, 5,000 ; in 1846, 6,000 ; and in 1847, 10,000 ; but only 5,000 were granted for that year by the British Government. In Trinidad the numbers ordered were, in 1844, 2,500 ; in 1845, 2,500 ; in 1846, 4,000 ; and in 1847, 1,000. These colonies stationed agents at Calcutta and Madras, and in later years, also at Bombay, to collect and select the coolies, charter vessels and dispatch them to their destination. It was found impossible to obtain all the laborers desired for the years named, as the greater popularity of the emigration to the Mauritius, and the indisposition of the people to a long sea voyage, militated against emigration to the West Indies.

About 22,000 coolies were introduced into the West Indies from 1845 to 1848, of whom about 5,000 returned up to 1855, whilst a very large number postponed their return passage in consideration of bounties, amounting generally (where the postponement was for five years) to fifty dollars per adult. The original contract, in every case, was for a free passage home at the expense of the colony, at the close of five years' industrial residence.

The second emigration commenced in 1851, and is still in progress. Those coolies who left India subsequently to 1853 were not entitled to free return passages from the West Indies till after ten years of residence, which, being double the period of residence required in the Mauritius, continued to render the latter colony the most favorite place of resort.

In 1861, as we have stated above, there were about 35,000 coolies resident in Guiana, and 13,488 in Trinidad. In the season 1861-62, 10,880 were landed in the West Indies, and, in 1862-63, 4,901 were dispatched from India to the same locality, the numbers ordered in the latter season being 5,720.

In December, 1862, a new ordinance was promulgated in Guiana, which regulated that the coolies should be indentured for five years, during which time no change of employer or commutation of service should be allowed. Previous to that date the first engagement in the colony was for three years, after which the emigrant could choose a fresh employer, but could not obtain a free back passage until he had served his contract time in the colony. By an ordinance passed at the same time in Trinidad, the coolie was allowed to redeem the remaining portion of his service at the end of three years.

RETURN HOME OF COOLIES.

From 1850 to 1862 four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven coolies returned home from Guiana, and two thousand six hundred and eighty from Trinidad, taking home with them a large amount of savings. As an instance, we may mention that, in the twelve months ending October, 1857, 855 returning Indians took with them \$15,246, being an average of nearly \$90 each. During the disturbances which were then taking place in India many were found to be reluctant to return home.

COST OF IMPORTATION, ETC.

The contract prices for the passage of 5,201 coolies landed in Guiana in the season 1861-62 ranged from \$47.50 to \$68, and the duration of voyage was from 80 to 106 days. In that of 1862-63, 2,490 were transported to the same colony at a cost per head of from \$59.25 to \$72.50, the length of voyage being from 74 to 117 days.

There were transported to Trinidad in the season 1861-62, 1,967 coolies, at a cost per head of from \$58.25 to \$72.50, the duration of voyage being from 71 to 100 days. In the next season 1,075 men, conveyed at a cost of from \$59.25 to \$72.50, the voyages being from 81 to 92 days.

In all these cases about one fourth of the emigrants were females.

WAGES.

It will be remembered that in the mountains the laborers receive monthly wages, with rations, clothing, houses, medicines and medical attendance. In Guiana and Trinidad they are paid the current wages of other laborers performing the same class of work, and find their own rations; but house, garden, clothing, medical attendance and medicines are provided for them by the planters.

In Guiana they are paid, according to work, from thirty-two to forty-eight cents per task, which can be performed in from five to seven and a half hours, according to the strength of the laborer. The Colonial Blue-Book gives the average rates of wages in the colony in 1859-61, as under:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Domestics, per month,	\$10.50	\$10.50 a \$14.58	\$16.60
Predial, per day,	50c. a \$1.25	32 a 67c.	40 a 50c.
Trades, per day,	75c. a \$1.50	75c. a \$1.25	63c. a \$1.50

In Trinidad the rate of wages is, by common consent, dependent on the time required for the execution of any specified work. The ordinary field task, or daily piece-work, is finished, out of crop, in four hours of an average laborer, and this without distinction as to the nature. If the laborer finds that it occupies him more than the time mentioned, he leaves the field at the usual hour, and the employer is obliged to graduate the work afresh. When emigrants arrive they are allowed to rest for a fortnight, or to work at once at the usual rates current in the districts where they happen to be located; in the latter case they are paid during the first month partly in rations at cost price and partly in money.

The task for the lowest description of field labor is twenty cents, and when six of these tasks are finished in one week, the remuneration is raised to twenty-five cents; this increase is given with a view of securing continuous labor. Many of the laborers perform two tasks daily, and instances are not wanting where the same person does three tasks regularly. It not unfrequently happens that a coolie finishes his own work and his wife's, and is home by four o'clock in the afternoon. The above is the lowest rate of wages for healthy adults at field work; but there are several districts in which, from local causes, the task is paid higher.

The average rates of wages in Trinidad in 1859-61 were:

	1859-60.	1861.
Domestics per month.....	\$12.50	\$8.33
Predial, per day.....	40	30
Trades, per day.....	1.04	63c. to \$1.25

RESULTS.

The reader will readily ascertain the results of coolie labor in the two colonies in question if he compares the following tables of their exports in 1859-60-61 with those for the years immediately anterior and posterior to emancipation:

EXPORTS OF BRITISH GUIANA, 1859-61.

Year.	Sugar, Mds.	Rum, gals.	Molasses, cask.
1859.....	55,830	2,069,760	1,556
1860.....	61,198	2,298,116	2,814
1861.....	72,347	2,570,400	3,600

It will here be observed that in 1861 there was exported considerably over double the amount of sugar exported in 1839, and also much more than in the years of slavery and apprenticeship. Nearly the whole of this sugar was the produce of coolie labor:

EXPORTS OF TRINIDAD IN 1859-61.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Sugar, hhds.	38,366	32,837	30,307
Sugar, tierces.	6,079	5,173	6,659
Sugar, barrels.	3,466	3,052	2,534
Molasses, puncheons.	—	—	6,958
Molasses, tierces.	12,371	8,038	226
Molasses, barrels.	—	183	225
Rum, gallons.	—	—	412,261
Rum, puncheons.	2,238	1,416	—
Cocoa, lbs.	4,758,550	4,732,030	6,530,906

The amount of sugars exported in 1859 amounted to about 71,000,000 pounds, whilst in 1840 it was but 28,000,000, and in 1835, 44,000,000. The larger amount is nearly wholly the produce of coolie labor, the negroes that are willing to work having in a great measure taken to the cocoa plantations. The reason of the falling off in the produce of sugar in 1860 and in 1861 was owing to severe rains, which destroyed a large amount of the sugar crop.

We have here merely given the leading exports of the two colonies; they are, however, sufficient for the present purpose, viz.: to illustrate the advantages of the coolie system—a system which these once impoverished countries have adopted—a system that has raised them from almost entirely ruined to highly flourishing dependencies.

2—KENTUCKY.—INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLE IN THAT STATE.

Adam C. Johnson notes the following inducements to settle in Kentucky:

1. Land is cheap. I bought a farm six miles from the Cumberland River, fifteen miles from the Ohio, twenty-two from Paducah, six hours by boat from Cairo: there are 800 acres in the tract, 400 in cultivation, 400 of magnificent timber; soil, limestone; residence, a brick house of six rooms, hall, etc.; two orchards, containing about 160 trees; a vineyard of near 150 vines, Delawares; two capacious cisterns and a well; seven springs of unfailing water; creek boundary of one and a half miles; three houses for renters, and all usual out-buildings; State road front of more than a mile, etc., besides being but three-fourths of a mile from an established high school—and what, think you, was the price? It was \$8 12½ cents per acre, in five annual installments! And there are at least three farms in this vicinity that can be had for \$10 per acre—one of 500, one of 600, and one of 700 acres; and the buildings, etc., are excellent. The soil is worn, but only wants a few years of rational cultivation to bring it up.

2. Labor is cheap. We get white hands for \$12 to \$18 per month, and blacks for \$6 to \$12; and I must say for the latter, that, considering all circumstances, they do better than the former, being very generally good and reliable hands. And we have no eight and ten hour system; but all hands expect to work—and do willingly—throughout the entire period of daylight.

3. The soil is good. Limestone land is best adapted for green manuring—and such is ours. Clover, blue grass and other grasses flourish on this soil. Not an acre is too poor to bring clover, and after two years in clover any crops grow exceedingly fine. Of corn eighty bushels and of wheat forty have been produced; but rarely, because our farmers are negligent and unskilled in modern farming. Nothing is required to prove the strength of our soil but the fact that tobacco and corn have been raised here in endless succession, and the soil still produces them.

4. There is no better fruit-growing country than this. Broad valleys suited

for stock farms are separated by elevated ridges adapted for fruit. We have peach orchards on these ridges which never fail.

5. It is healthy. Some valleys, where no attention is paid to drainage, are sickly: but generally, health is excellent, people live long, and, but for an insane rage for emigration, our population would increase rapidly.

3.—VICKSBURG MISS.

A recent letter writer thus refers to this classic city, whose renown will form a gilded page in American history:—"The view of Vicksburg which breaks upon the traveler as he looks out from the upper deck of a steamer which is rounding the point of Milliken's Bend, is picturesque and attractive beyond description. It reclines upon the hill-sides or looks proudly out upon the expansive panorama of suburbs, river and forest from the brow of abrupt declivities with the rustic irregularity of some mountain town in far more northern climes. The old court-house, perched upon the tallest peak, with its well-defined cupola and long columns of white, but decaying pillars, presents a feature that no one can fail to mark; on a neighboring eminence to the right rises with awe-inspiring solemnity the Catholic Church, built in chaste Gothic style, surmounted by numerous sky-piercing spires, and above which, standing out against the blue ether of space, is that emblem of suffering and mercy, the Cross. Above and below the city, which comes down to the water's edge, can be seen, in full view, long, heavy lines of crumbling fortifications and well-built forts, constructed in the days of Gen. Pemberton's rule, and improved afterwards by the Federal forces. One of the forts, the lower one, is partially manned by a small force who guard a few guns, but the others are only kept from washing to pieces by the green grass which is growing rapidly over them.

The city numbers about 6,000 white inhabitants, and more than twice as many negroes, including those in the suburbs."

4.—MANUFACTURING IN MISSISSIPPI.

We learn from the Mississippi papers that there is a large cotton-mill building at Bahala in that State, and that parties have purchased a large tract of land in the valley of the Tangipahoe River for a similar purpose. The water power there is said to be very extensive.

The *Meridian Messenger* thus alludes to the facilities of Mississippi for manufacturing purposes: "There are water powers in Eastern Mississippi, the Chickahassay and its tributaries, which could carry millions of spindles. All about Meridian are its tributaries. The Sowashee, which flows near by, was spinning a little in the war-time, when Sherman came and put a stop to its work. Octibbeha, two miles westward, is a larger and bolder stream. There is the Chunkey, still farther west, fresh, bold and free, with an immensity of power. On this last, five miles above Enterprise, is Dunn's mill site. He has turned a bold little stream over the precipitous bank of the Chunkey, with a fall of 80 feet. It is believed to be a grand power, with no cost at all, compared with its value, for handling it and making it subservient. It is only running a wool, carding and some other little machinery, for the want of capital. In Clarke County is the Archusa, which, in defiance of dry seasons, always runs a bold stream, with a rock foundation, devoid of swamps—the pine growth approaching the very banks. Colonel Melancthon Smith's mill on this, within a mile and a half of the railroad depot at Quitman, is a site where, it is believed, many thousands could be profitably invested. Farther south, in Wayne County, is Yellow Creek, a splendid stream, cutting its way through the limestone formation, running forever bold and free, a superb water power. When capital goes in search of water power in Mississippi, it cannot overlook these. Let us try to bring capital to see it here."

EDITORIAL NOTES, ETC.

WHEN the people of the South were brought, during the trial of Wirtz, before the tribunal of the world, upon the direct charge of *cruelty and inhumanity to prisoners*, we maintained that it was their duty to make a full investigation of all the facts, and it was upon our suggestion that his counsel summoned many of the ablest men among us, whose testimony was, for some reason, not taken, notwithstanding their presence in Washington. Neither the time nor the tribunal was favorable, and the opportunity was allowed to pass.

It is our purpose that this whole matter shall be fully probed as we progress with the conduct of the *Review*, and we have no doubt of the triumphant vindication of the South.

In the mean while, we extract from the forthcoming work of Mr. Pollard the following most remarkable passages:

"But the history of the extraordinary efforts of the Confederate authorities to relieve the sufferings at Andersonville, through some resumption of exchanges, does not end with the proposition referred to as made by Commissioner Ould, to exchange man for man, and leave the surplus at the disposition of the enemy. It was followed by another more liberal and extraordinary proposition. Acting under the direct instructions of the Secretary of War, and seeing plainly that there was no hope of any general or extended partial system of exchange, Commissioner Ould, in August, 1864, offered to the Federal Agent of Exchange, Gen. Mulford, to deliver to him all the sick and wounded Federal prisoners we had, without insisting upon the delivery of any equivalent number of our prisoners in return. He also informed Gen. Mulford of the terrible mortality among the Federal prisoners, urging him to be swift in sending transportation to the mouth of the Savannah River for the purpose of taking them away. The offer of Commissioner Ould included all the sick and wounded at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons. He further informed General Mulford, in order to make his Government safe in sending transportation, that if the sick and wounded did not amount to ten or fifteen thousand men the Confederate authorities would make up that number in well men. This offer, it will be recollected, was made early in August, 1864. Gen. Mulford informed Commissioner Ould that it was directly communicated to his Government, yet no timely advantage was ever taken of it."

Associations are being formed all over the South for the purpose of *honoring the*

dead of our lost cause, by suitable memorials, tombs, cemeteries, etc. This is a noble and Christian work, and commends itself to the hearts of all good men. What privations, what sorrows and sufferings were encountered, what miracles of endurance and valor were exhibited by these mighty hosts of the dead!

As an example of the spirit displayed, we give the "Preamble and Resolutions" of the Atlanta, Geo., Association.

WHEREAS, By reason of the sanguinary battles fought around and near Atlanta, and by reason of the numerous hospitals here located during the war, there is in, around and near this city, a greater number of Confederate dead than in all other sections of the State beside; and whereas, by reason of their great impoverishment, the people of Atlanta are unable, without aid, to accomplish thoroughly the work they have undertaken, on account of its magnitude, and are furthermore unwilling to deprive others of their just claims to a participation in the discharge of the great duty of doing justice to the memory of their dead: therefore, be it

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the formation of Auxiliary Associations in every city, town and village throughout the State for general co-operation with this, as the Central Society, and for supplying it from time to time with such funds as they may be able to do, after providing for the Confederate dead in their immediate vicinity.

Resolved, That we confidently hope to receive, through our Treasurer, generous contributions from all sections of the South.

Resolved, That in order to lay before the people our purposes and hopes, and the character of our organization, a list of the officers, together with the Constitution of the Association, with these resolutions, be inserted one time in the advertising columns of our city papers, and with the request that the press of the State will either copy or give the matter such notice as they may see proper.

In accordance with this action, the Constitution and a list of the officers are published, and will be found below.

J. P. LOGAN, President A. M. A.

E. Y. CLARKE, Secretary pro tem.

THE following noble address emanates from the *National Union Club of Washington City*, and will, we trust, awaken a response in every part of the land. The vindication of constitutional freedom and the rights of the States is one of the noblest services which can be rendered to our country. The heart of the patriot will be stirred by the call which is here made

for a Convention of all sound conservative men, without distinction of party. The proposal is a great advance from the gloom and darkness of the last few months. Our people look to the Convention as a port in the storm:

A National Union Convention, of at least two delegates from each Congressional District from all the States, two from each Territory, two from the District of Columbia, and four delegates at large from each, will be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. Such delegates will be chosen by the electors of the several States who sustain the Administration in maintaining unbroken the union of the States under the Constitution which our fathers established, and who agree to the following propositions, viz:

The union of the States is, in every case, indissoluble and perpetual; and the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed by Congress in pursuance thereof, are supreme, constant and universal in their obligation.

The rights, the dignity, and the equality of the States in the Union, including the right of representation in Congress, are mutually guaranteed by that Constitution, to save which from overthrow so much blood and treasure were expended in the late civil war.

There is no right anywhere to dissolve the Union, or to separate States from the Union, either by voluntary withdrawal, by force of arms, or by congressional action; neither by secession of States, nor by the exclusion of their loyal and qualified representatives, nor by the National Government in any other form.

Slavery is abandoned, and neither can nor ought to be re-established in any State or Territory within our jurisdiction.

Each State has the undoubted right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors; and no external power rightfully can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system by usurpation and centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made by the Constitution the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members; but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives, properly chosen and qualified under the Constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary.

Every patriot should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the animosities of war, and the effect of which, upon our moral, social and material interests at home, and upon our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself. The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the Constitution by putting down the rebellion, and the rebellion

having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the General Government being at an end, and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease, and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted, and the early restoration of all the States to the exercise of their constitutional powers in the National Government is indispensably necessary to the strength and defence of the Republic, and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly national Union Convention, which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag, to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation, and cordially endorse the principles above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the Constitution, the Union, and the Government of the United States.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

The following passage, taken from the recently published work of Dr. Craven upon the *Prison Life of Jefferson Davis*, though very generally circulated, will ever be read with mournful interest, and on that account we determine to preserve it in the pages of the REVIEW. All comment would be out of place. The actors in this sad drama will have enough to do to take care of their own reputation in the future. There is one man, at least, whose skirts we are convinced are clear, and that man is the President. Others, before long, will find abundant occasion to speak for themselves:

HE IS PLACED IN IRONS.

On the morning of the 23d of May, Jefferson Davis was shackled.

Captain Jerome E. Titlow, of the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, entered the prisoner's cell, followed by the blacksmith of the fort and his assistant, the latter carrying in his hand some heavy and harshly-rattling shackles. As they entered, Mr. Davis was reclining on his bed, feverish and weary, after a sleepless night, the food placed near him the preceding day still lying untouched on its tin plate near his bedside.

"Well," said Mr. Davis as they entered, slightly raising his head.

"I have an unpleasant duty to perform, Sir," said Captain Titlow; and as he spoke the senior blacksmith took the shackles from his assistant.

Davis leaped from his recumbent attitude, a

flush passing over his face for a moment, and then his countenance growing livid and rigid as death. He gasped for breath, clutching his throat with the thin fingers of his right hand, and then recovering himself slowly, while his wasted figure towered up to its full height—now appearing to swell with indignation and then to shrink with terror, as he glanced from the captain's face to the shackles—he said slowly and with a laboring chest:

"My God! You cannot have been sent to iron me?"

"Such are my orders, Sir," replied the officer, beckoning the blacksmith to approach, who stepped forward, unlocking the padlock and preparing the fetters to do their office. These fetters were of heavy iron, probably five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and connected together by a chain of like weight. I believe they are now in the possession of Major-General Miles, and will form an interesting relic.

"This is too monstrous," groaned the prisoner, glaring hurriedly round the room, as if for some weapon, or means of self-destruction. "I demand, Captain, that you let me see the commanding officer. Can he pretend that such shackles are required to secure the safe custody of a weak old man, so guarded, and in such a fort as this?"

"It could serve no purpose," replied Captain Titlow; "his orders are from Washington, as mine are from him."

"But he can telegraph," interposed Mr. Davis, eagerly; "there must be some mistake. No such outrage as you threaten me with is on record in the history of nations. Beg him to telegraph, and delay until he answers."

"My orders are peremptory," said the officer, "and admit of no delay. For your own sake, let me advise you to submit with patience. As a soldier, Mr. Davis, you know I must execute orders."

"These are not orders for a soldier," shouted the prisoner, losing all control of himself, "They are orders for a jailer—for a hangman, which no soldier wearing a sword should accept! I tell you, the world will ring with this disgrace. The war is over; the South is conquered; I have no longer any country but America, and it is for the honor of America, as for my own honor and life, that I plead against this degradation. Kill me! kill me!" he cried, passionately, throwing his arms wide open and exposing his breast, "rather than inflict on me, and on my people through me, this insult worse than death."

"Do your duty, blacksmith," said the officer, walking towards the embrasure, as if not caring to witness the performance. "It only gives increased pain on all sides to protract this interview."

At these words the blacksmith advanced with the shackles, and seeing that the prisoner had one foot upon the chair near his bedside, his right hand resting on the back of it, the brawny mechanic made an attempt to slip one of the shackles over the ankle so raised; but, as with the vehemence and strength which frenzy can impart, even to the weakest invalid, Mr. Davis suddenly seized his assailant and hurled him half way across the room.

On this Captain Titlow turned, and seeing that Davis had backed against the wall for further resistance, began to remonstrate, pointing out in brief, clear language, that this course was madness, and that orders must be

enforced at any cost. "Why compel me?" he said, "to add the further indignity of personal violence to the necessity of your being ironed?"

"I am a prisoner of war," fiercely retorted Davis; "I have been a soldier in the armies of America, and know how to die. Only kill me, and my last breath shall be a blessing on your head. But while I have life and strength to resist, for myself and for my people, this thing shall not be done."

Hereupon Captain Titlow called in a sergeant and file of soldiers from the next room, and the sergeant advanced to seize the prisoner. Immediately Mr. Davis flew on him, seized his musket, and attempted to wrench it from his grasp.

Of course such a scene could have but one issue. There was a short, passionate scuffle. In a moment Mr. Davis was flung upon his bed, and before his four powerful assailants removed their hands from him, the blacksmith and his assistant had done their work—one securing the rivet on the right ankle, while the other turned the key in the padlock on the left.

This done, Mr. Davis lay for a moment as if in a stupor. Then slowly raising himself and turning round, he dropped his shackled feet to the floor. The harsh clank of the striking chain seemed first to have recalled him to his situation, and dropping his face into his hands, he burst into a passionate flood of sobbing, rocking to and fro, and muttering at brief intervals: "Oh, the shame, the shame!"

We are indebted to the publishers, Harper & Brothers, New York, for a copy of a most able and interesting work by Colonel R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., entitled "*Thirty Years of Army Life on the Border.*" Like his previous work, "*The Prairie Traveler*," it is full of the most valuable information in regard to our great Western country, and is illustrated with a great many handsome engravings. One of the most thrilling chapters is that which describes a trip across the Rocky Mountains in the depth of winter. The work is full of incidents in the lives of frontiersmen, descriptions of Indian nations, wild animals and the modes of hunting them, explorations of new territory, etc.

To the same publishers we are indebted for "*Lectures on the Study of History.*" These were delivered at Oxford College, England, in 1859-61, by Godwin Smith, Professor of Modern History, but an additional address has been added, which gives a most graphic and instructive account of the origin and history of the University of Oxford. The Lectures are marked by signal ability, and students

everywhere could not do better than to make themselves familiar with their philosophical teaching.

These publishers send also *Hand and Glove*, a novel, by Amelia B. Edwards; *Sans Merci*, by the author of Guy Livingstone; *Armada*, with illustrations, by Wilkie Collins.

The first of the two works forms a part of the series of select novels which has reached 270 volumes, and which embrace the most approved works of fiction in the English language.

From Hurd & Houghton we receive—

1. *Shakspeare's Delineations*; or, Insanity, Imbecility and Suicide, by A. O. Kellogg, M. D. These essays were published originally in the American Journal of Insanity; and time, the author says, continues to establish the fidelity of the great dramatist's delineations.

2. *Brief Biographical Dictionary*.

This is a neat and convenient little volume, and is altogether taken up with deceased characters in all periods of History. A second volume will embrace living characters. The name, country, occupation, date of birth and death, are all that is given. Thus the whole work is but a duodecimo. The author is the Rev. Charles Hole, of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, and the American editor who has made additions is W. A. Wheeler, M. A., editor of Webster's Dictionaries, etc.

3. *Two Lectures delivered in the Law School of Harvard College in 1865-6* by Joel Parker, Royall Professor. This is a pamphlet of 89 pages. The work is full of sound constitutional doctrine, and is remarkable as coming from such near proximity to BOSTON. What will Mr. Sumner say? For example, page 70, "we mourn our honored dead, but shall not call them to life again by taking vengeance on those through whose agency they have been slain." . . . "But it is said that we must have a guarantee that no similar rebellion shall ever occur, &c."—"The folly of such a position needs no exponent. No such guarantee can possibly be given," page 70, Speaking of Emancipation, he says, page 78, "I could

have been better satisfied if the boon could have been bestowed in a mode somewhat less deadly." Page 78, again: "There is no constitutional power in Congress to admit or deny admission to these disorganized States." P, 85, etc., etc.

WILLIAM B. GREENE, Esq., of Jamaica Plains, Mass., forwards us a duodecimo volume, in which he discusses the question of currency, maintaining the radical deficiency of the existing circulating medium, and of the advantages of a *mutual currency*. We have not had time to examine the work. What is meant by the Mutual System of Banking is, that members of a community or corporation shall mutually guarantee or insure their business paper, thus providing, as Mr. Greene says, a currency for the people at less than one-sixth of the present cost.

"*Plain Counsels for Freedmen*" is the title of a little volume issued by the American Tract Society, and laid upon our table, with the compliments of the author, Gen. C. B. Fisk, head of the Freedmen's Bureau of Tennessee.

Gen. Fisk has given good counsel, and the circulation of the work among Freedmen would effect good, supposing that it were read and acted upon. There is, to be sure, something of clap-trap in what he says of the "Red Sea of strife," the "pillar of cloud by day and night," and the "Promised Land" of African liberties; but we will not complain of this as the General is addressing a people of eminently religious instincts. He tells his hearers that they must be kind to their old masters, but adds, that "it is natural they should feel severe towards you." Now, General, we take issue on that point. It is very *unnatural*, and the fact is not as you state it. The old masters do *not* feel "unkindness." We are one of them. Dinah and Cudgo begin to understand this very well, too. *Pity* is the sentiment evoked, and this leads to a thousand acts of good-will, now as when slavery existed. Doubtless the negroes expected to find enemies in their old masters. They were so instructed by

designing persons. It was not these masters that reduced them to bondage—nor even, in thousands of cases, their ancestors. The slave-ships and the slave-traders who fastened the system upon America, as every historian knows, were *all from the land of New England*, and only ceased the traffic when the traffic ceased to be profitable. Had Gen. Fisk mentioned the fact, it would have caused upon the part of the Freedmen even greater respect towards their old masters! However, the little volume is prepared in good spirit, and criticism of this kind is hardly fair.

FROM McCarrell & Meininger, of Louisville, Kentucky, we have received five pieces of new music, which must become very popular at the South.

1. "The Veto Gallop."
2. "Stonewall Jackson's Last Words."
3. "Requiem in Memory of the Confederate Dead."
4. "I Love Thee Still."
5. "Loving Eyes are on Me Beaming."

We are in receipt of a pamphlet written with some ability by David Quinn, of Chicago, Illinois, constituting a petition and memorial asking for the "re-establishment of negro slavery in the United States." It is handed to us by a very prominent gentleman of Nashville, who says he is very profoundly impressed with the sound and correct positions which are taken; astonished that any in that latitude should, so soon after the terrible storm that has swept over our country, destroying and deranging not only our material resources, but also the minds and capacities of our rulers, have arrived at so sensible and practicable conclusions—amazed at the boldness, directness, and force with which they are presented at this early period." As the pamphlet emanates from the North, there can be no harm, we suppose, in reading it, and we shall therefore do so.

In our notice of a visit to Louisville in the July number of the REVIEW, by some unaccountable misprint the name of J. P. MORTON & Co., at the head of the largest

publication house at the South, is printed "Johns, Martin & Co." Our hieroglyphics must indeed have been exquisite.

Dr. C. D. ELLIOTT, known a third of a century as one of the most successful teachers in the department of *female education* at the South, has now temporarily, we are sure, suspended his Academy at Nashville. His daughters, M. M. and S. R. Elliott, issue their prospectus for a school shortly to be opened at the same place. We extract as follows:

We propose to open a school for the instruction of the day pupils only of the Sophomore Class, and all classes below that, including the Infant or Preparatory.

We will be assisted by Mrs. M. Davidson and other teachers, in the ornamental and substantial branches, giving our pupils in the above-named classes all the advantages of the perfect classification and regular course of study of the old Academy in its best days.

Our old subscribers will do well to remember the claims of the REVIEW. They have stood by us in the long years of the past. We send the work to hundreds of them now who are in arrears, and from whom we are anxiously expecting responses. They will please add to their remittances whatever can be induced from friends. Many are now doing this.

A WORD ABOUT ADVERTISEMENTS. We are soliciting these, and desire in a most especial manner to receive them from all the *Southern cities*. They are the only source of profit. Experience shows that no magazine or newspaper, whatever its circulation, can sustain itself without advertisements. All the first-class British periodicals, even, insert them without stint. Our readers need no assurance that whatever quantity of advertisements the REVIEW contains, they will draw nothing upon its reading matter. That will increase in quantity, and we trust in quality. We shall soon add 15 to 20 pages to the reading department. The additional postage caused by the advertisement will not be one-half cent per month. After all, are not advertisements very interesting and readable, whether we buy the articles or not? They indicate progress, activity, enterprise, life.—

Therefore send them on. No investment pays better. Those who advertise find it so.

We continue to publish our JOURNAL OF THE WAR, and shall, as we advance, consult all sources of information for notes and illustrations to the text. Two or three years may be required to complete the publication. So much the better. It will never be an old story. We shall always be getting new light, and shall be enabled to speak, with fewer trammels, of men and things. We intend to introduce plans and charts of leading battles, some engravings, etc., and shall be happy to receive any such, or notes, suggestions, information, records from friends and correspondents throughout the South. The service will be acknowledged.

THE following new works have been received, and will be noticed in our next:

Prison Life of Jefferson Davis—Craven, Carlton & Co., Publishers.

Stonewall Jackson—Jno. Estus Cooke.

Origin of the Late War—Geo. Lunt.

Life of Andrew Johnson—Appleton & Co., Publishers.

REVIEW ADVERTISING INDEX.

ALL advertisements in the REVIEW will be regularly noted in this Index. Our terms are the same as before the war, and considering the large circulation of the REVIEW in every part of the Union, and especially in the Southern States, its limits should be occupied. Merchants and manufacturers of the South, and those having lands for sale, would do well to imitate in advertising the enterprise of Northern cities. Our pages are open to all, and it is from this source only that the REVIEW can be made remunerative.

Advertising Agency—G. P. Rowell & Co.

Agricultural Implements—Machinery, etc.—R. H. Allen & Co.; Daniel Pratt; Pitkin, Wizard & Co.

Books, Bibles, etc.—James Potts; John P. Morton & Co.; M. Doolady.

Boots and Shoes.—John Slater.

Bankers and Exchange.—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; C. W. Parcell & Co.; E. Q. Bell; Lockwood & Co.; Connor & Wilson.

Brokers.—Gold and Silver, Real Estate, etc.; Morgan McCloud, Murphy & Cash.

Charleston, S. C., Directory.

Cards.—Cotton and Wool; Jno. H. Haskell.

Coppersmiths, Engineers, etc.—Thomas Gannon, J. Wyatt Reid.

Clothing, Shirts, &c.—S. N. Moody; Henry Moore & Genuing.

Collection and Commission Merchants.—Taylor, McEwen and Blew.

Dry Goods.—Butler, Broom & Clapp.

Druggist—S. Mansfield & Co.

Emigration Companies.—John Williams.

Engravers, etc.—Ferd Meyer & Co.; J. W. Orr.

Eyes.—Dr Foote.

Express Companies.—Southern.

Fertilizers, etc.—John S. Reese & Co.; Allen & Needles; Baugh & Sons; Graham, Emlen & Passmore; Tasker and Clark.

Fancy Goods.—J. M. Bowen & Co.

Garden Seeds, etc.—D. Landreth & Sons.

Grocers.—Baskerville, Sherman & Co.

Hotels.—Exchange Hotel, Burnet House.

Hardware, etc.—G. Wolfe Bruce; C. H. Slocomb; Choate & Co.; Orgill, Bros. & Co.; E. Robbins & Bradley.

Insurance Companies.—Etna; Accidental.

Iron Railings, etc.—Robert Wood & Co.; W. P. Hood.

Iron Safes.—Herring & Co.

Jewelry, etc.—Tiffany & Co.; Ball, Black & Co.

Lawyers.—Ward & Jones.

Loan Agency.—Department Business, etc.—National Bank of Metropolis.

Machinery, Steam Engines, Saw Mills, Carding, Spinning and Weaving, etc.—Bridgesburg Manufacturing Company, Jacob B. Schoenck; Poole & Hunt; Smith & Sayre; Jas. A. Robinson; Geo. Page & Co.; Edmund M. Ivens; Lane & Bodley; Joseph Harrison, Jr.; J. E. Stevenson.

Military Equipments.—J. M. Migeod & Son.

Medicines, etc.—Brandreth's; Dr. W. R. Merwin; Railway & Co.; Tarrant & Co.

Musical Instruments.—F. Zogbaum & Fairchild; Sonntag & Beggs.

Masonic Emblems.—B. T. Hayward.

Nurseries.—Ellwanger & Barry.

Organs—Parlor, etc.—Peloubet, Pelton & Co.

Paint, etc.—Pecora Lead and Color Company.

Patent Limbs.—W. Selpho & Son.

Pens—R. Esterbrook & Co.

Pianos.—W. Knabe & Co.

Scales.—Fairbanks & Co.

Straw Goods.—Bostwick, Sabin & Clark.

Steamships.—James Connolly & Co.; Livingston, Fox & Co.

Stationers.—Francis & Loutrel; E. R. Wagener.

Soap, Starch, etc.—B. T. Babbitt.

Southern Bitters, etc.—C. H. Ebbert & Co.

Sewing Machines.—Singer & Co.; Finkle & Lyon.

Steel.—Sanderson Brothers & Co.

Silver and Plated Ware.—Windle & Co.; Wm. Wilson & Son.

Tobacco Dealers, etc.—Dohan, Carroll & Co.

Tin Ware.—S. J. Hare & Co.; J. B. Duval & Son.

Tailors.—Derby & Co.; Harlem & Co.

Wire Work Railings, etc.—M. Walker & Sons.

Washing Machines and Wringers.—R. C. Browning; Jno. Ward & Co.; Oakley & Keating.

Wines—American, etc.—I. Cook.